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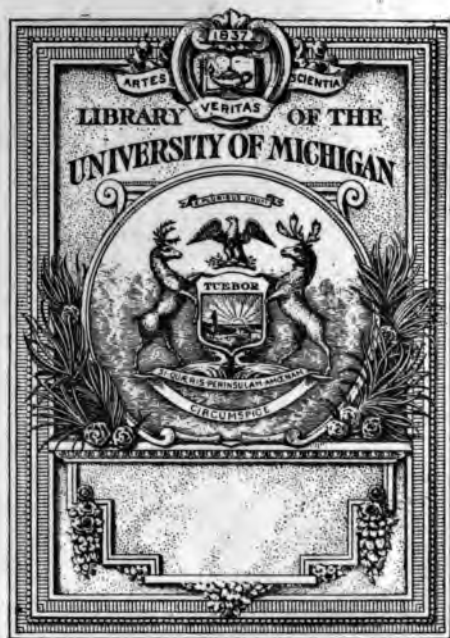
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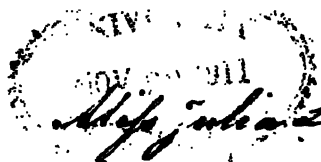
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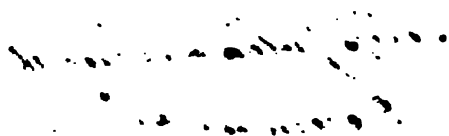
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GEOGRAPHIA CLASSICA.
OR
THE APPLICATION
OF
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY
TO
THE CLASSICS.
FOR
THE USE OF STUDENTS.

—♦—
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—♦—
~~~~~  
FROM THE FOURTH EDITION.  
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GEOGRAPHIA CLASSICA, &c.

CHAPTER I.

ANCIENT WORLD.

THE ancient Greeks and Romans knew only the three divisions of the world—Europe, Asia, and Africa. In Europe they had little or rather no acquaintance with the countries north of Germany, now *Prussia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, which they called Scandinavia, and thought to consist of a number of islands. East of Germany, and north of the Black Sea, was Sarmatia, now *Russia*, equally unknown to them. In Asia they knew nothing north of the Caspian Sea, but comprehended all the country under the general name of Scythia, divided into Scythia intra Imaum and Scythia extra Imaum, that is, on either side of Mount Imaus, part of a chain of mountains, the highest point in which is perhaps *Himmel* in *Thibet*. Still eastward, we may doubt whether they had a confused notion of *Serica*, or the north western part of *China*, as an undefined continuation of Scythia. India they knew as far as the river Ganges, and even mention a nation called *Sinæ*, now part of *Cochin China*. In Africa they knew little beyond Lat. 10° N. and little of that perfectly, beyond the immediate coast of the *Mediterranean* and the banks of the Nile.

CHAP. II.

ITALIA ANTIQUA.

Italy was called *Hesperia** by the Greeks, as being West of Greece. It was called *Italia* from a prince of the name of *Italus*; *Ausonia* from the *Ausones*, a people found in *Latium*; *Ænotria* from an Arcadian prince called *Ænotrus*, the son of *Lycaon*, who settled in *Lucania*; *Saturnia*† from having been the fabled residence of *Saturn*, after his expulsion from heaven by *Jupiter*. It was bounded on the north by the *Alps*, on the west by the *Mare Tyrrhenum sive inferum*, or *Lower Sea*, on the east by the *Mare Hadriaticum sive superum*, or *Upper Sea*, now the *Gulph of Venice*, and on the south by the *Mare Ionium*, or *Grecian Sea*, so called because this sea washes Greece on one side, and on the other side the south of Italy, which, under the name of *Magna Græcia*, anciently contained many flourishing Greek colonies. Italy may be divided into three parts, Northern, Central, and Southern. The first of these is called *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Gaul* on this (*i. e.* the Roman) side of the *Alps*; the second *Italia propria*, or *Italy* properly so called; and the third *Magna Græcia*. Its principal states were *Gallia Cisalpina*, *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Picenum*, *Latium*, *Campania*, *Samnium* and *Hirpini*, *Apulia*, *Calabria*, *Lucania*, and *Bruttiorum ager*.

* Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ;
Ænotrii coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem. VIRG. Æn. I. 534.

† Augustus Cæsar, Divum genus; aurea condet
Sæcula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
Saturno quondam— VIRG. Æn. VI. 792.

Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum— VIRG. Georg. II. 173.

Gallia Cisalpina extended from the Maritime Alps, and the river Varus, or *Var*, to the shores of the Adriatic, and was also called Gallia Togata, from their use of the Roman toga. It contained Liguria, on the coast, at the bend or knee of the boot, where is Genoa, now the territory and gulph of *Genoa*. Above them were the Taurini, or *Piedmontese*, whose capital Augusta still retains the name of *Turin*. East of Gallia Cisalpina are the Veneti and Carni, at the top of the Sinus Hadriaticus. West of the Veneti are the Euganei.

The principal cities in Gallia Cisalpina are Mediolanum, now *Milan*, among the Insubres, near the Raudii Campi, where Marius defeated the Cimbri, A. U. C. 653, A. C. 100; and Ticinum, near the mouth of Ticinus, now *Pavia*. Eastward is Cremona, and still eastward is Mantua,* on the river Mincius, now *Mincio*, the birth-place of Virgil, both which still retain their ancient names. Between them is Bedriacum, now *Cividala*, where Otho was defeated by the generals of Vitellius, A. D. 69. North west of Mantua is Brixia, now *Breschià*, and still north west is Bergomium, now *Bergamo*, near which is Comum, at the south end of Lacus Lorius, now the Lake of Como, the birth-place of the younger Pliny, nephew to the naturalist. A little north east of Mantua, among the Veneti, are Verona, on the river Athesis, or *Adige*, the birth-place of Catullus, and Pliny the naturalist; to the east Patavium, or *Padua*, the birth-place of Livy, said to have been founded by Antenor; and Hadria, which gives name to the Adriatic. Among the Carni are Forum Julii, now *Friuli*, and Aquileia, which still retains its name, though not its consequence. On the Sinus Tergestinus, near Aquileia, is the river Timavus†, and then

* Mantua, vae miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ. VIRG. Ecl. IX, 28.

† Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi.

Tergeste, now *Trieste*, in Carniola. All these countries are in that division of Gallia Cisalpina called Gallia Transpadana, or Gaul north of the Po. In Gallia Cispadana, or Gaul south of the Po, is *Placentia*, now *Placenza*, near the mouth of the Trebia, where Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans, B. C. 218, A. U. C. 536. South east of it is Parma, which still retains its name; then Mutina, now *Modena*, where Brutus was besieged, after the death of Cæsar, by the forces of M. Antony, but was rescued by the last of the free Roman Consuls elect, Pansa and Hirtius, who were both killed on the same day, in the year in which Ovid was born*, April 15, B. C. 43, A. U. C. 711; then Bononia, now *Bologna*. On the coast is Ravenna, celebrated for a port and arsenal made there by Augustus as a rendezvous for his fleets in the Adriatic, afterward, for its having been the residence of the Emperors of the west, when Rome was possessed by the barbarians, and after that, for its being the seat of the Exarch, or Governor appointed by the Emperors of the east, when Italy was in possession of the Lombards. It was very badly supplied with water till it became the seat of government.†

The principal mountains of Gallia Cisalpina are the Alps, which in various parts of their course received various denominations. Near the mouth of the Varus, or *Var*, at the western extremity of Liguria, they were called the Alpes Maritimæ, or *Maritime Alps*. Advancing in a northern direction, they were called the Alpes Cotticæ, now *Mount Ge-*

Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi, sedesque locavit
Teucrorum—

VIRG. ÆN. I. 242.

* Editus ego sum,
Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari.

OV. TRIST. IV. 10.

† Sit cisterna mihi, quam vinea, malo Ravennæ
Cum possim multo vendere pluri aquam

* * * * *
Callidus imposuit nuper mihi caupo Ravennæ :
Cum peterem mixtum, vendidit ille merum.

MARTIAL. III. 56 & 57.

nevre.* Still north, where they begin to turn to the east, *Alpes Graiæ*, now *Little St. Bernard*. Then *Alpes Penninæ*, from *Pen*, a summit, and *Alpes Summæ*, now *Great St. Bernard*, and *St. Gothard*. Still eastward were the *Alpes Lepontiæ*, which separate Italy from the *Helvetii*, or *Swiss*, *Alpes Rhæticiæ*, which separate it from *Rhætia* and *Vindelicia*, now the country of the *Grisons*, and the *Alpes Juliæ*, or *Carniciæ*, which separate it from *Noricum* and *Pannonia*, now the *Tyrol*, *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*. The *Apennines* branch off from the *Alps*, and run nearly through the middle of the whole of Italy, from north to south.

The rivers in *Gallia Cisalpina* are the *Padus* or *Po*, called also *Eridanus*,† which rises among the *Cottian Alps*, and runs from west to east, through the middle of the country, till it falls into the *Adriatic* near *Hadria*; the *Ticinus*, or *Tesino*, which rises not far from the *Rhone*, among the *Lepontine Alps* in the country of the *Brenni* and *Genauni*, celebrated by *Horace* as subdued by *Drusus*‡, and flows through the *Lacus Verbanus*, now *Lago Maggiore*, into the *Po*, near the town of *Pavia*; (where the *Romans* were defeated by *Hannibal*, in the same year with their defeat at *Trebia*;) the *Mincius*,§ or *Mincio*, which flows from the lake *Benacus*||, or *Lagodi Garda*, celebrated by *Virgil*, and falls into the *Po* below *Mantua*; and the *Trebia* (already mentioned) which falls into the *Po*, in *Gallia Cispadana*, near

* This is the most probable passage of *Hannibal* into Italy.

† *Proluit insano contorquens vortice sylvas
Fluviorum rex Eridanus.*

VIRG. Georg. I. 482.

‡ *Drusus Genaunos, impavidum genus,
Brennosque veloces——dejecit.*

OD. IV. 4.

§ *Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius.*

VIRG. Georg. III. 14

|| *An mare quod supra memorem, quodque alluit infra,
Anne lacus tantos; te, Iar! Maxime, teque
Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens, Benace, marino.*

VIRG. Georg. II. 188.

Placentia. The Athesis,* or *Adige*, is a separate river, which rises in the Rhætian Alps, and, flowing by Verona, falls into the Adriatic above the Po. Considerably below Ravenna, and just above the town of Ariminum, or *Rimini*, is the celebrated stream of the Rubico,† now called *Fiumesino*, a mountain torrent, (or rather one of three torrents,) which separates Italia Propria from Gallia Cisalpina. It was forbidden to pass the Rubico with an armed force, under the most dreadful imprecations; but Cæsar crossed it when he advanced to make himself master of the Roman Empire.

The first province in Italia Propria was Etruria, or Tuscia, reaching to the mouth of the Tiber. The Etrurians were called Tyrrheni by the Greeks, and are supposed to have been originally a colony of Mæonians, from Lydia‡, in Asia Minor, and were remarkably addicted to auguries§ and soothsaying. East of Etruria were the Umbri, a very ancient nation, whose coast along the Adriatic was subsequently occupied by the Galli Senones. Their name still remains in Sena Gallica, now *Senigaglia*. Below these was Picenum, celebrated for its apples.||

* Sive Padi ripis Athesin seu propter amœnum.

VIRG. Æn. IX. 680.

† Fonte cadit modico, parvisque impellitur undis
 Funicus Rubicon, cum fervida canduit æstas :
 Perque imas serpit valles, et Gallica certus
 Limes ab Ausoniis disternat arva colonis.
 Tum vires præbebat hyems——
 Cæsar ut adversam superato gurgite ripam
 Attigit, Hesperia vetitis et constitit arvis,
 Hic ait, hic, pacem temerataque jura relinquo;
 Te, Fortuna, sequor——

LUCAN. I. 212.

‡ Hence Horace addressing Mæcenas, who was descended from the ancient Kings of Tuscany :——

Non quia, Mæcenas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos
 Incoluit fines nemo generosior est te.

HOR. Sat. 1. 6.

§ Inflavit cum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras,
 Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus ota.

VIRG. Georg. II. 193.

// Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo.

HOR. Sat. II.

Below Umbria were the Sabini, separated from Latium by the river Anio, now the *Teverone*. On the south of the Tiber and Anio was Latium, and on the south bank of the Tiber, just below their junction is Rome. The river Liris separated Latium from Campania, at the back of which was Samnium, and Hirpini.

The principal cities in Etruria were Pisæ, on the coast, now *Pisa*, and above it Luca, now *Lucca*; Florentia, now *Florence*, and south east Arretium, now *Arezzo*, below which is Clusinium, or Clusii, near Lacus Trasimenus, now called *Lago di Perugia*, from *Perugia*, anciently Perusia, at its south-eastern extremity. Near this lake was the memorable defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, B. C. 217, A. U. C. 537. South of Florentia is Sena, now *Siena*, west of which is Volaterræ, now *Volterra*, and east is Cortona above Lacus Trasimenus. Below Clusium is Volsinii, now *Bolsena*, where the emperor Sejanus was born. South east is Falerii, or Falisci, a small village, now *Falari*. Among the Falisci was Mons Soracte mentioned by Horace.* West of Falerii is Tarquinii, from which the Tarquin family came to Rome, and below Falerii is Veii. West of Veii is Cære, or Agylla, now *Cer-Veteri*. North west of Cære, on the coast, is the port of Centum Cellæ, now *Civita Vecchia*, the chief port of modern Rome. In Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, near the Rubicon, is Ariminum, now *Rimini*; below is Pisaurum, or *Pesaro*, and Sena Gallica, now *Senigaglia*. Inland, at the foot of the Apennines, is Nuceria, now *Norcera*. Considerably below it is Spoletum, now *Spoletto*. On the coast of Picenum is Ancona, which still retains its name. Somewhat inland below is Asculum, now *Ascoli*; west of which is Nursia, now *Norsia*, and southward Amiternum,

* Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte—

Hor. OD. VII. 1.

west of which is Reate, now *Reati*. The last three are Sabine towns.

The principal rivers and lakes in Etruria are the Arnus, or *Arno*, which rises in the Appenines, not very far from Florence, and flows into the sea near Pisa; the Tiber, which flows principally from north to south, rising in the Umbrian Appenines, and receiving the Clanis, or *Chiacca*, below Clusium; the Nar,* or *Nera*, which rises near Nursia, and flows into the Tiber near Narnia and Oriculum; and the Anio, or *Teverone*, which rises at Treba, near Anagnia, and flowing by the town of Tibur, now *Tivoli*, celebrated for its cascades, falls into the Tiber just above Rome. The river Metaurus, or *Metro*, celebrated for the defeat of Asdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, by the Consuls Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero,† A. U. C. 547, B. C. 207, rises in the Umbrian Appenines, and falls into the sea near Pisaurum.

Below the Tiber was Latium, in which is Ostia, so called from its being the port at the mouth of the Tiber, about 20 miles from Rome. Below it is Antium,‡ now *Anzio*, and below it Circeii, celebrated in the time of Horace and Juvenal for its oysters,§ and fabled as the residence of the enchantress Circe, now called *Monte Circello*. Below this is Caieta, now *Gaeta*, celebrated by Virgil as the burial-place of the nurse of *Æneas*.||

* Audiit et Trivie longe lacus, audiit amnis
Sulphurea Nar albus aqua.

VIRG. *Æn.* VII. 516.

† Quid debeat, O Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal
Devictus.

HOR. *Od.* IV. 4.

‡ Here was the famous temple of Fortune, the subject of the Ode of Horace,
O Diva gratum quæ regis Antium.

OD. I. 35.

§ Ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini.

HOR. *Sat.* II. 4

———Circeis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea callebat primo dignoscere morsu.

JUVEN. *SAT.* IV. 140.

|| Tu quoque littoribus nostris, *Ænea* nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti.

VIRG. *Æn.* VII. 1.

Southward are the small islands of Pontia, now *Ponza*, and *Pandataria*, whither Julia the daughter of Augustus was banished. Between *Circæi* and *Caieta*, on an eminence, is *Anxur*,* or *Terracina*, which latter name it still retains. Here the celebrated *Pontinæ Paludes* (or *Pontine Marshes*) end. In these marshes *Marius*† hid himself, and was dragged out with a rope round his neck, to the neighbouring prison of *Minturnæ*. About twelve miles south east of *Rome* was *Tusculum*, where was *Cicero*'s celebrated villa, the scene of his *Tusculan Disputations*; it is now called *Frascati*. *Præneste*,‡ the retreat of *Horace*, is to the east of this, now called *Palestrina*. South east of *Præneste* is *Anagnia*, the capital of the ancient *Hernici*, and still south east is *Arpinum*, or *Arpino*, the birth place of *Marius* and *Cicero*.

The principal rivers of *Latium* were the *Anio*, or *Teverone*, which, passing by the delightful town of *Tibur*,§ anciently bounded it on the north east; and the *Liris*, which rose near *Lake Fucinus*,|| not very far from the *Anio*, and flowing in an opposite direction, falls into the sea near *Minturnæ*. The *Liris* is now called the *Garigliano*. The small river *Fibrenus*, which ran by *Cicero*'s paternal villa, falls into the *Liris* not far from *Arpinum*.

The city of *Rome* was built on seven hills:¶ *Mons Palatinus*, in the centre, then *Capitolinus*, *Qui-*

* *Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.* HOR. Sat. I. 8.

† Hence *Juvenal* speaking of *Marius*:
Exilium et carcer, Minturnarumque paludes
Et mendicatus victa Carthagine panjs. SAT. X, 276.

‡ *Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,*
Dum tu declamas Romæ Præneste relegi. HOR. Epist. II. 6.

§ *Tibur Argeo positum colono*
Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ. HOR. Od. II. 6.

——— *Domus Albunæ resonantis,*
Et præceps Anio, et Tiburni lucus, et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivia. HOR. Od. I. 7.

|| *Te nemos Angitæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda,*
Te liquidi fievere lacus. VIRG. Æn. VII. 759.

¶ *Diis quibus septem placuere colles.* HOR. Carm. Sæc 1.

rinalis, Viminalis, Esquilinus, Cœlius, Aventinus. The extreme hills* north and south, were Quirinalis and Aventinus. On the Esquilæ† were the splendid palace and gardens of Mæcenas. On the Palatine Hill was the celebrated Palatine library‡ of Augustus. This was the first inhabited part of Rome, and is sometimes put by way of eminence for the whole.§ Indeed, here was the residence of Romulus and the Roman kings, of Augustus, and the Roman Emperors; whence Palatium has ever since been applied to the residence of a monarch. On Mons Capitolinus were the Capitol, and the Tarpeian Rock. Mons Aventinus was the burying-place of Remus; hence it was looked upon as a place of ill omen.|| Between the Collis Capitolinus, Quirinalis, and the Tiber, was the Campus Martius, the principal situation of modern Rome; and opposite Mons Palatinus, across the Tiber, on the Tuscan side, was the Janiculum. At the foot of the Capitol was the Forum Romanum, and on one side of it the famous Milliarium, or golden Mile-stone, from which all the Roman roads were measured. The nations in the immediate vicinity of Rome, during the earlier periods of the Roman history, were the Latini below Rome; the Æqui east, and Hernici south east of Rome; the Volsci south westward, and Aurunci below them, on the coast of Latium, toward Campania; the Marsi east of the Æqui; the Sabini north east of Rome; and the Veientes north west of it.

* ————— Cubat hic in colle Quirini,
Hic extremo in Aventino: visendus uterque:
Intervalla vides humane commoda. Hor. Epist. II. 2.

† Nunc licet Esquilis habitare salubribus, atque
Aggere in aprico spatium, qua modo tristes
Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum. Hor. Sat. I. 8.

‡ Scripta Palatinus quæcunque recepit Apollo. Hor. Epist. I. 3.

§ Si Palatinas videt æquus arces
Remque Romanam Latiumque felix. Hor. Carm. Sec. 65.

|| Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
Sacer nepotibus cruor. Hor. Epod. VII. 19.

Below Latium, and separated from it by the Liris, is Campania; now *Campagna*, and part of the kingdom of Naples. The chief city of Campania is Capua, celebrated for the luxury of its inhabitants; and below it, on the coast, is the city of Neapolis, a Greek colony, now *Naples*. Neapolis was anciently called Parthenope, from the name of one of the Sirens, said to have lived there; and was the favourite residence of Virgil,* who is said to be buried near the promontory of Misenum. Baiæ and Æeoli were on the opposite sides of a bay near Naples, and celebrated for the residence of the Roman nobility†, who built magnificent palaces there. The former of these is now called *Baya*, the latter *Posuolo*. Misenum, which received its name from the trumpeter of Æneas, whose death is recorded by Virgil,‡ was the station of the Roman fleet in the Lower sea; and above it was Cumæ,§ the residence of the Cumæan Sybil, who conducted Æneas to the shades below. Opposite the promontory of Misenum is the island of Pithecusa, or Ænaria, now *St. Eustachia*, and below it, on the south side of the bay called Crater, is the island of Capræ, or *Capri*, infamous for the cruelties and debaucheries of Tiberius.|| East of Naples is Nola, where bells are said to have been first invented, thence called *Nolæ*, or *Companæ*, and at the northern point of the Sinus

* Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis otii. Virg. Georg. IV. 563

† Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
Summovere littora. Hor. Od. II. 18.

I ——— Illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum;
Misenum Æoliden, quo non præstantior alter
Ære ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu. Virg. Æn. VI. 162.

‡ Laudo tamen vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
Destinat atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ. Juv. Sat. III. 2.

|| Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis. Juv. Sat. X. 83.

Postanus is Salernum, now *Salerno*. North west of Capua are Suessa Auruncorum and Teanum, now *Sessa* and *Tiano*.* The latter of these places was a favourite residence of the Roman nobility. Above them on the confines of Latium was Venafrum, or *Venafro*, celebrated for its olives† and oil. The celebrated vineyards‡ of Falernum were about Calles near Teanum; the Cæcubus Ager near Formiæ and Caieta; and Mons Massicus near Sinuessæ.

The principal rivers of Campania are the Liris, already described, and Volturnus, or *Vulturno*, which rises in the Apennines, in Samnium, and falls into the sea a little above Liternum, the burial place of Scipio Africanus, east of which is Atella, where the Latin farces called Ludi Atellani originated.

The celebrated Lucrine § lake was opposite to Puteoli, near lake Avernus. It is now only a muddy pool, having a conical hill in its centre, which rose in one night from a subaqueous volcano.

Vesuvius is the principal mountain in Campania, though it does not appear to have been a volcano in the days of Virgil, who merely celebrates the fertility of its soil.|| The first eruption of Vesuvius which is recorded, hapened A. D. 79, when the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ, were overwhelmed with ashes, and the elder Pliny lost his life by approaching too near the volcano.

* ———Cras ferramenta Teanum
Tolletis fabri.

Hor. Epist. I. 1.

† Pressa Venafranæ quod bacca remisit olive.

Hor. Sat. II. 4.

‡ Cæcubum, et prælo domitam Caleno.
Tu bibes uvam. Mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Focula colles.

Hor. Od. I. 20.

§ An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor :
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
Tyrrenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernis?

Virg. Georg. II. 10.

|| Talem dives arat Capua, et vicina Vesevo
Ora iugo.

Virg. Georg. II. 224.

At the back of Latium and Campania are Samnium and Hirpini; the first two cities of which, beyond Campania, are Caudium, memorable for the ignominious defeat of the Romans by the Samnite general Pontius, at the Fauces Caudinæ, A. U. C. 433, B. C. 321; and Beneventum, now *Benevento*, originally called Maleventum. Here Pyrrhus was defeated by Curius, and retired to Epirus, B. C. 274, A. U. C. 480. The Fauces Caudinæ are called *Forchie*. Above these, in Samnium properly so called, are Allifæ, anciently celebrated for its manufacture of pottery,* and Æsernia, now *Isernia*. Above, bordering on the Sabines, were the Marsi, celebrated for their valour,† and east of them the Peligni. These two Samnite tribes were reputed to possess great skill in magic.‡

Marrubium, the principal city of the Marsi, was situate at the south east extremity of lake Fucinus, now *Lago di Celano*. Among the Peligni was Corfinium, and a little lower, Sulmo, now *Sulmona*, where Ovid was born. North west of these was Amiternum. On the coast of the Adriatic were the Samnite tribes of the Vestini, Marrucini, and Frentani. This part of Italy is now called *Abruzzo*. The principal river in Samnium is the Sagrus, now *Sangro*.§

The remainder of Italy is called Magna Græcia, from the number of Grecian colonies which it contained. It is divided into the principal provinces of Apulia, Messapia, or Japygia, called also Cala-

* Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota.

Hor. Sat. II.

† Hæc genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam,
Assuetumque malo Ligurem, Volcosque verutos
Extulit———

Virg. Georg. II. 167.

‡ ——— Marsis quæsitæ in montibus herbæ.

Vir. Æn. VII. 758.

——— Nec vocata mens tua
Marsis redibit vocibus.

Hor. Epod. V. 75.

Quid proderit distasse Pelignas anus
Velociusve miscuisse toxicum.

Hor. Epod. XVIII. 8.

bria, Lucania, and the country of the Bruttii, or Bruttiorum Ager.

Apulia is now called *Puglia* ; its coast was called Daunia, from Daunus, an ancient king of Apulia and the father-in-law to Diomede, who settled here after the Trojan war, and founded the city of Arpi,* still so called. A little above Arpi was Sipontum, near the present city of *Manfredonia*. West of Arpi, and bordering on Samnium, is Luceria, now *Lucera*, celebrated for its wool.† Toward Lucania is Venusia, now *Venosa*, the birth place of Horace ;‡ and near it are§ Bantia and Acherontia, now *Acerenza*, and Ferentum, places mentioned by Horace. North east of Venusia is Canusium, *Canosa*, built by Diomede ;|| and a little eastward of Canusium is Cannæ, the fatal scene of the defeat and slaughter of the Romans by Hannibal, May 21, A. U. C. 538, B. C. 216. The country between Apulia and Messapia was anciently called Peucetia, the principal city of which was Barium,¶ frequented by fishermen.

The principal river of Apulia was the Aufidus** now *Ofanto*, a violent Apennine stream, which falls into the sea near Cannæ. In the spur of the boot

* Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides Virg. Æn. X. 23.

† Te lanæ prope nobilem
Tonsæ Luceriam, non citharæ, decent. Hor. Od. III. 15.

‡ ——— Lucanus an Appulus anceps,
Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus. Hor. Sat. II. 1.

§ Quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontæ,
Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum
Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti. Hor. Od. III. 4.

|| Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim. Hor. Sat. I. 5.

¶ Bari mœnia piscosi. Hor. Sat. I. 5

** Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,
Qui regna Dauni perfluit Appuli,
Cum sævit horrendamque cultis
Diluvium meditatur agris. Hor. Od. IV. 14

was Mons Garganus,* celebrated for its groves of oak, and now called *Monte St. Angelo*; and near Venusia was Mons Vultur,† bordering on Lucania, and frequented by Horace when a boy.

Below Apulia is Messapia, or Iapygia, containing two nations, the Calabri on the north east, and the Salentini on the south west side of the heel of Italy. The Calabri have given to this country the general name of Calabria. On the Adriatic is Brundisium, now *Brindisi*, the principal port for passengers from Greece to Italy. Horace has described the road from Rome to this place in the fifth Satire of his first Book. Below it is Rudia, the birth place of Ennius, the friend of Scipio Africanus, and the father of Latin poetry;‡ and still lower is Hydruntum, now *Otranto*. The extreme promontory of the heel of Italy was called Japygium, or Salentinum Promontorium; above which is Mantinum, celebrated for its bees.§ At the top of the heel to the west, is Tarentum, now *Taranto*, founded by the Lacedæmonians. The principal river of Calabria is the small stream of the Galesus,|| now *Galeso*.

Below Campania and Apulia is Lucania, the first city of which, under Campania, is Pæstum, now *Pes-*

* Garganum mugire putes nemus.

Hor. Epist. II. 1.

——— Aut Aquilonibus
Querceta Gargani laborant.

Hor. Od. II. 9.

† Me fabulosæ Vulture in Appulo
Altriciis extra limen Apuliæ,
Ludo fatigatumque somno
Fronde nova puerum palumbes
Texere ———

Hor. Od. III. 4.

‡ Ennius emeruit, Calabris in montibus ortus,
Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi.

Ovid De Art. Am. III. 400.

§ ——— Ego apis Matinæ
More modoque
Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique
Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.

Hor. Od. IV. 2

|| Dulce pellitis ovibus Galesi
Flumen, et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto.

Hor. Od. II. 6.

ti, on the coast, celebrated for its roses.* This city was called Posidonia by the Greeks, in honour of Neptune. Below is Velia, mentioned by Horace.† On the coast of the Tarentine bay was Metapontum, the celebrated school of Pythagoras, who died there B. C. 497. Below it were Heraclea, and Sybaris, or Thurium, so infamous for the effeminacy of its inhabitants, that a Sybarite became a term of reproach for luxurious and dissolute persons.

The principal rivers in Lucania are the Silarus, now *Silaro*, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into Mare Tyrrhenum, near Mount Alburnus and Pæstum, the banks of which were much infested by the gad-fly :‡ the Aciris, or *Agri*, the Bradanus, or *Bradano*, and the Sybaris, which rise in the Apennines, and flow into the Gulf of Tarentum.

South of Lucania are the Bruttii. On the Mare Tyrrhenum is Consentia, now *Consenza*. Quite on the toe of Italy, on the strait which divides it from Sicily, is Rhegium, now *Regio* ; and on the opposite coast of Italy, on the Ionian Sea, are the Locri Epi-Zephyrii, so called from the promontory of Zephyrium a little below it. Above Locri is Scyllacium, now *Squillaci*, and above it is the promontory of Lacinium§ now called *Capo della Colonna*, from a column of a celebrated temple of Juno Lacinia still remaining. Above it is Croton, or *Crotona*, the birth place of the Olympic victor Milo, once a flourishing city, and famous school of Pythagoreans. Above

* ——— Biferique rosaria Pæsti. Virg. Geor. IV. 119.

† Quid sit hyems Velix, quid cælum, Vala, Salerni.
Hor. Epist. 1. 15.

‡ Est lucos Silari circum ilicibusque virentem
Plurimus Alburnum volitans, cui nomen asilo
Romanum est, æstron Graii vertere vocantes.
Virg. Georg. III. 146.

§ Hic sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti,
Cernitur, attollit se Diva Lacinia contra
Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scyllacæum.
Virg. Æn. III. 551.

See also a beautiful story respecting the painting of Venus by Zeuxis in this temple, related by Cicero, *De Invent.* II. 1.

this is Petilia,* built by Philoctetes, after his return from the Trojan war ; and above it is Roscianum, now *Rosano*.

The principal rivers of the Bruttii are the Crathes, now *Crati*, which rises in the Apennines, not far from Consentia, and falls into the Tarentine bay a little below Sybaris ; and the Neæthes, now *Neto*, which rises in the same vicinity, and falls into the sea above Crotona.

The principal Roman roads were the Via Appia, from Rome to Brundisium ; the Flaminia, from Rome to Ariminum ; the Aurelia, by the coast of Etruria, to Liguria and Gallia, near Nice ; and the Claudia, which branched off from the Flaminia, at the Pons Milvius, near Rome, and, passing through the more inland part of Etruria, joined the Via Aurelia at Lucca. The roads of inferior note were the Via Latina, which had Alba Longa on the right, Tusculum on the left, and passed over Mons Algidus into Latium ; the Labicana, to Præneste, having Labicum on the right, and lake Regillus on the left ; the Prænestina, to the same city, which passed through Gabii, having Collatia to the left ; the Tiburtina, or Valeria, which led through Tibur to the Adriatic ; the Nomentana, which passed over Mons Sacer to Nomentum and Cures, among the Sabini ; the Salaria, which passed through Fidenæ, crossed the river Allia, and joined the Nomentana at Eretum, between Nomentum and Cures, and passed on to the Adriatic, having, at some distance to the left, Capena and the grove of Feronia ; the Cassia, which passed between the Flaminia and Claudia, over the little river Cremera, through Veii ; the Triumphalis, which joined the Claudia six miles from Rome ; the Portuensis and Ostiensis, which led to the Portus Augusti on the north, and Ostia on the south side of the mouth of the Tibur ; the Laurentina and Ar-

* Parva Philoctetæ subnixæ Petilia muro. Virg. Æn. III. 482.

deatina, which led to Laurentum and Ardea, between the Via Ostiensis and Appia. At a distance on the left of the Via Ardeatina, near the Via Appia, was Lanuvium.

CHAPTER III.

ITALIAN ISLANDS.

SICILIA was anciently called Sicania, from the Sicani, a people of Spain, who possessed the island till they were driven to its western corner by the Siculi, an Italian nation. It was also called Trinacria, from having *τρεῖς ἄγκαι*, *three celebrated promontories*; (the island itself being of a triangular shape;) Pelorum at the east, adjacent to Italy, Pachynum at the south, and Lilybœum at the west. It was colonised by the Greeks and Carthaginians, and came into possession of the Romans in the second Punic war. The promontory of Pelorum is now *Cape Faro*. A little south of this was Messana, more anciently called Zancle, from the curved form of its harbour, now *Messina*. Close to this, on the Sicilian shore, was Charybdis, and above it, on the Italian shore, was Scylla*, two objects of terror to the ancient mariners, but now much less formidable.

* Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum Implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri cer gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda
At Scyllam cæcis cøhibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus: postrema immani corpore pristis
Delphinium caudas utero commissa luporum.

Virg. Æn. III. 420.

Below it is *Tauromenium*, now *Taormino*, and below it *Catana*, which still retains its name, at the foot of Mount *Ætna*, now called *Monte Gibello*. The most remarkable poetic descriptions of the eruptions of *Ætna* are in Pindar, *Pyth.* I, 31, *Æschylus*, *Pr. Vinct.* 362, and Virgil, *Æn.* III, 571.* Above *Catana* was the little river *Acis*, for an account of which see Ovid, *Met.* XIII, 860; and near it were the *Cyclopus Scopuli*, mentioned by Virgil, *Æn.* I, 201. Near *Catana* was *Hybla*, celebrated for its bees†; and the plains below the river *Simæthus*, now the *Giaretta*, were anciently called the *Læstrigoni Campi*, from the *Læstrigones*, a barbarous ancient people, who, as well as the *Cyclopes*, inhabited *Sicily*. The wine of this region is celebrated by Horace.‡ On the coast were the *Leontini*, now *Lentini*. Below was the river *Anapus*, and the famous city of *Syracusæ*, still called *Syracusa*. It was taken by *Marcellus*, the Roman *Prætor*, in the second Punic war, B. C. 212, A. U. C. 542; and was also the scene of the memorable defeat of the *Athenians*, so finely related by *Thucydides*, in the seventh book of the *Peloponnesian war*. The ports of *Syracuse* lay to the south, below the town. The less port was formed by the town and the north side of the little island *Ortygia*, in which was the fountain *Arethusa*; the greater port, in which was the mouth

* ———— Horrificis juxta tonat *Ætna* ruinis.

Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem,

Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla:

Attollitque globos mammarum, et sidera iambit:

Interdum scopulos avulsæque viscera montis

Erigit eructans, liquefactæque saxa sub auras

Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo.

Fama est *Enceladi* semiustum fulmine corpus

Urgere mole hac, ingentemque insuper *Ætnam*

Impositam, ruptis flammam exspirare caminis:

Et, fessum quoties mutat latus, intremere omnem

Murmure *Trinacriam*, et cælum subtexere fumo.

Virg. *Æn.* III. 571.

† *Hyblæis* apibus florem depasta salicti.

Virg. *Ecl.* I. 155.

‡ Quanquam nec *Calabræ* mella ferunt apes,

Nec *Læstrigonia* *Bacchus* in amphora

Languescit mihi.

Hor. *Od.* III. 16.

of the river Anapus, was formed by the south side of the island and a bay reaching to the promontory called Plemmyrium, in the recess of which promontory was a castle. That part of the town called Acradina, was nearest the shore, and its southern extremity formed one side of the little port. The south west side of the city, lying toward the Anapus, and separated from it by some marshy ground, was called Neapolis, between which and Acradina was Tyche, and above Neapolis was Epipolæ. Its circuit was 180 stadia, or more than 22 English miles. This description may be of some service in reading Thucydides. Below Syracuse is Helorum, the vestiges of which are called *Muri Ucci*; the adjacent country was so beautiful as to be called the Helorian Tempe. The extreme southern point of Sicily is the promontory of Pachynum, now *Passaro*. Ascending along the southern shore of Sicily is Camarina, anciently called Hyperia, so often celebrated by Pindar; it is now called *Camarana*: above it is Gela, near the modern *Terra Nova*, and the Campi Geloi. The river Himera separated the Syracusan from the Carthaginian dependencies in Sicily. West of the Himera is the city of Agrigentum, or Agragas as it is called by the Greeks, so often celebrated by Pindar, now called *Girgenti*. Still west were the Thermæ Selinuntiae and the city of Selinus, a splendid Syracusan colony. From Selinus the coast bends upward to the western promontory of Lilybæum, which is nearly opposite Carthage, in Africa, and is now called *Boeo*; but the city of Lilybæum is now called *Marsala*. North of Lilybæum is Drepanum, now *Trapani*, and Mount Eryx, celebrated for its temple of Venus, who was hence called Erycina.* Within land was the Trojan colony of Segeste, or Egesta. Off the coast of Mount Eryx are the Ægades, or Ægates Insulæ,

* Sive tu mavis Erycina ridens.

Hor. Od. I. 2.

celebrated for the victory gained by the Romans, under Lutatius Catulus, over the Carthaginians, which ended the first Punic war, B. C. 242, A. U. C. 512. Proceeding along the northern coast we find Panormus, now the capital of Sicily under the name of *Palermo*. East of it was the city Himera, on another and smaller river of that name; it is now called *Termini*, from the *Thermæ*, or warm baths, which were in its vicinity. Toward the eastern promontory of Pelorum was the city of Tyndaris, which preserves its name, and Mylæ, now *Milazzo*, between which place and a station called Naulochus the fleet of Sextus Pompeius was defeated by that of the Triumvir Octavius, B. C. 36, A. U. C. 718. In the interior of the country, and nearly in its centre, was the celebrated plain of Enna, from which Proserpine was carried away by Pluto to the infernal regions. (See Ovid, *Met.* V. 341.) It is now called *Castro Janni*, or *Giovanni*.

Each of the promontories of Sicily had a celebrated temple. At Pelorum was that of Neptune; at Pachynum that of Apollo; and near Lilybæum that of Venus, on Mount Eryx. The ancients fabled that the giant Typhœus was buried under Sicily, Pelorum and Pachynum being placed on each arm, Lilybæum on his feet, and Ætna on his head; and that the earthquakes and eruptions of Ætna were caused by his attempts to move.*

North of Sicily are some volcanic islands, called

* Vasta giganteis injecta est insula membris
 Trinacris; et magnis subjectum molibus urget
 Ætherias ausum sperare Typhœa sedes.
 Nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere sæpe;
 Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro:
 Iæva, Pachynæ, tibi: Lilybæo crura premuntur:
 Degrat Ætna caput: sub qua resupinus arenas
 Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhœus.
 Sæpe remolli luctatur pondera terræ,
 Oppidaque et magnos evolvere corpore montes;
 Inde tremat tellus. Ovid, *Met.* V, 346.

the Insulæ *Æoliæ*,* *Vulcaniæ*,† et *Liparææ*, from *Æolus* and *Vulcan*, who were supposed to have their dwellings here, and *Lipara*, the principal island. Here were the forges of *Vulcan*, described by the poets, particularly by *Homer* and *Virgil*. Below *Sicily* were the islands of *Melite*, now *Malta*, and *Gaulos*, now *Gozo*, adjacent to it.

North west of *Sicily* are the two islands of *Corsica* and *Sardinia*. The former lies under *Liguria*, and was peopled by the *Ligurians*, and colonised by the *Carthaginians*, from whom it was taken by the *Romans*, B. C. 231, A. U. C. 523. It was celebrated for its yew trees, which gave a poisonous quality to the honey.‡ The *Greeks* called it *Cyrenos*. It had two colonies, *Mariana* planted by *Marius*, and *Aleria* by *Sylla*. On the north west coast was the *Casalus Sinus*, thought to be *Calvi*; and on the opposite side, above *Mariana*, was *Mantinorum Oppidum*, now *Bastia*. About the middle of the west side was *Uranium*, now *Ajaccio*, said to have been founded by *Eurysaces*, the son of *Ajax*. Below *Corsica* is *Sardinia*, called by the *Greeks* *Ichonusa*, from its fancied resemblance to the print of a foot. It derived its name from *Sardus* the son of *Hercules*, chief of an African colony planted there. It was taken by the *Romans* with *Corsica*. The air of *Sardinia* was considered very unwholesome, and the quantity of wormwood and bitter herbs which it produced, particularly a species of *ranun-*

* *Nimborum in patriam, loca sæta furentibus Austris,
Æoliam venit, hic vasto rex Æolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit, et vinculis et carcere frænât.*

Virg. Æn. 1. 51.

† *Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque
Erigitur Liparen, spumantibus ardua saxis:*

* * * * *
Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.

Virg. Æn. VIII. 416.

‡ *Sic mea Cyrenæas fugiant examina taxos.* *Virg. Ecl. IX. 30:*

culus, was proverbial.* As the features were contracted by the taste of these herbs, the expression *Sardous risus*, a Sardonic smile, was used to signify a malevolent grin. The principal town was Caralis, now *Cagliari*.

The isle of Ilva, now *Elba*, lies between the extreme northern points of Corsica and Etruria.

CHAPTER IV.

BRITANNIA ANTIQUA.

OPPOSITE the coast of Gaul, and divided from it by a narrow strait, were, I. The Cantii, or people of *Kent* and part of *Middlesex*, whose principal harbour was Rutupiæ, now *Richborough*, where the Romans generally landed. Even in the days of Juvenal the oysters of Rutupiæ were imported into Italy.† Durovernum, or Darvernum, was *Canterbury*. A little below Dover was Portus Lemanis, now *Lymne*, where Cæsar is thought to have landed on his first expedition to Britain, B. C. 55, A. U. C. 699; having sailed from the Portus Itius, in Gaul, a little south of Calais. II. South west of the Cantii were the Regni, or the ancient inhabitants of *Surrey*, *Sussex*, and part of *Hampshire*, whose principal city Neomagus, or Noviomagus, is placed at *Wood-*

* Immo ego Sardois videor tibi amarior herbis.

Virg. Ecl. VII. 41.

† ——— Circeis nata forent, an

Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo

Ostrea, callebat primo dignoscere morsu.

Juv. Sat. IV. 142.

cote, near Croydon, in Surrey. III. Nearly west of the Regni were the Belgæ, or inhabitants of *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, and part of *Hampshire*. The principal station here was *Venta Belgarum*, now *Winchester*. *Aquæ Calidæ* was *Bath*; *Ischalis*, *Ilchester*; the *Isle of Wight* was called *Vectis*. IV. South west of the Belgæ were the Durotriges, or the inhabitants of *Dorsetshire*. The chief town was *Dunium*, or *Dornovana*, now *Dorchester*. V. West of the Durotriges were the Damnonii, or Dumnonii, who possessed *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*. The chief towns were *Isca Damnoniorum*, now *Chiselborough*, and *Uxela*, now *Exeter*. *Tamari Ostia* was the mouth of the *Tamar*, now *Plymouth Sound*. *Ocrinum* was the *Lizard Point*; and *Bolerium* was the *Land's End* or *Cape Cornwall*. VI. North, above the Cantii, were the Trinobantes, or the people of *Essex* and *Middlesex*. The principal settlements were *Camulodunum*, now *Maldon*, *Colonia*, probably *Colchester*, and *Londinium*, now *London*. VII. South west of the Trinobantes were the Atrebatii, in *Berkshire* and part of *Oxfordshire*. Their principal town was *Calleva*, probably *Silchester*. VIII. North of the Atrebatii were the Catti, *Catieuchlani* or *Cattevelauni*, in the counties of *Hertford*, *Bedford*, *Northampton*, and *Bucks*. Their capital was *Verulamium*, near *St. Albans*. IX. South west of the *Cattevelauni* and *Atrebatii* were the Dobuni, who inhabited *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*. The two principal stations were *Corinium*, now *Cirencester*, and *Glevum*, now *Gloucester*.

Wales was divided among two principal nations. X. In *South Wales* the Silures inhabited the counties of *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Radnor*, *Brecon*, and *Glamorgan*; whose capital was *Isca Silurum*, now *Caerleon*, on the river *Isca*, now *Uske*, in *Monmouthshire*. The other principal stations were *Burrium*, now *Uske*, *Blestium*, now *Monmouth*, *Gobannium*, now *Abergavenny*, and *Venta Silurum*, now *Caer Gwent*, near *Chepstow*. The *Demetæ* were a tribe of *Silures* on the coast. *Caractacus*, who was

defeated by Ostorius Scapula, A. D. 51, was a prince of the Silures. XI. In *North Wales* were the Ordovices, who occupied the counties of *Montgomery, Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Flint*. Their capital was Mediolanium, now *Meywood*, in Montgomeryshire. Among them were also Segontium, now *Carnarvon*, on the river Seiont, and Conovium, now *Conwy*, on the river Conwy. The island of *Anglesea* was called Móna.

Returning to the eastern coast. XII. North of the Trinobantes were the Simeni, Cenimagni, or Icenii, in *Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire*; whose capital was Venta Icenorum, now *Caister*, not far from Norwich. Boadicea was queen of the Icenii, who revolted against the Romans, and was defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, A. D. 61. XIII. North west of the Icenii were the Coritani, who possessed the counties of *Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and part of Stafford*. Among the principal stations were Lindum, now *Lincoln*, and Ratæ, now *Leicester*. XIV. West of the Coritani were the Cornavii, who inhabited *Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire*. The principal stations here were the Deva, now *Chester*, Uriconium, now *Wroxeter*, near Shrewsbury, the ancient capital of the Cornavii, Etocetum, now *Wall*, near Lichfield, and Manduessedum, now *Mancetter*, in Warwickshire, though the last two places belong more properly to the Coritani. The Huicii, or Jugantes, as they were called by Tacitus, were a tribe of the Cornavii settled in *Warwickshire and Worcestershire*. XV. North of the Coritani were the Parisi, a small nation, situate in that part of Yorkshire called *Holderness*, and subject to the Brigantes. XVI. The Brigantes, the greatest, most powerful, and most ancient of the British nations, possessed the whole extent of Britain from sea to sea, comprising the counties of *York, Durham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland*. Cartismandua, with whom

Caractacus took refuge, was queen of the Brigantes. The principal towns were Eboracum, now *York*, one of the greatest in the island, and Isurium, now *Aldborough*, near Boroughbridge, which was at one time the capital of the Brigantes. These are the principal British nations.

The ancient inhabitants of Scotland were very little known to the Romans; and it may suffice to mention the Otadeni, who were seated in the counties of *Northumberland*, *Merse*, and the *Lothian*; the Gadeni, north west of the Otadeni, in *Northumberland* and *Teviotdale*; the Selgovæ, in *Eskdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithisdale*, on the shores of Solway Firth: still west, the Novantæ, in *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*; and on the north west, above the Otadeni and Gadeni, the Damnii, in *Clydesdale*, *Renfrew*, *Lenox*, and *Stirlingshire*. These five nations were sometimes comprehended under the general name of the Mæatæ.

When Britain was formed into a regular Roman province, the nations above enumerated were comprised in the five following grand divisions. I. *Britannia Prima*, comprising the east and south east parts of Britain. II. *Flavia Cæsariensis*, containing the west and south west parts. III. *Britannia Secunda*, containing Wales. IV. *Maxima Cæsariensis*, containing the north of Britain. And subsequently, V. *Valentia*, comprehending the five Scottish tribes, already mentioned under the name of Mæatæ.

The four principal Roman roads, *Via strata*, hence called *Streets*, were the Watling Street, across the country from Dover to Cardigan, Anglesea, or Chester, (for authors are not agreed upon this point, but the latter appears the more probable,) passing through London, St. Albans, Dunstable, Towcester, Atherstone, Wall, and Wroxeter. Its etymology is uncertain, but it is perhaps corrupted from the name of Vitellianus into *Vitellin* or *Watling* Street. The *Hoss Way*, derived from *fossa*, a ditch, extended from Totness in Devonshire through Cirencester and

Lincoln to North Britain. The Ikenild Street, probably so called from the *Iceni*, through whose country it ran, extended from Southampton through York, to Newcastle upon Tyne. The Ermin Street, most probably derived from the Saxon Herrman, a warrior, signifying that it was a military road, extended from St. David's to Southampton. From these principal roads there were many minor branches.

Among the very small islands on the coast of Britain, Vectis was the *Isle of Wight*; the Cassiterides were the *Scilly isles*, which are said to have been frequented by the Phœnicians; Mona Taciti, or the Mona described by Tacitus in his life of Agricola, is the *Isle of Anglesea*; and Mona Cæsaris, the *Isle of Man*. Ierne, or Hibernia, was *Ireland*, a country unknown to the Romans.



CHAPTER V.



HISPANIA.

SPAIN was divided by the Romans at first into two provinces, called Hispania Citerior, or nearer Spain, and Hispania Ulterior, or farther Spain. Hispania Citerior was afterward called Tarraconensis, from Tarraco its capital, and extended from the foot of the Pyrenees to the mouth of the Durus, now *Douro*, on the Atlantic shore, comprehending all the north of Spain, together with all the south as far as a line drawn below Carthago Nova, or *Carthagera*, and continued in an oblique direction, to the Durus, above Salmantica, now *Salamanca*. Hispania Ulterior was divided into two provinces, Bætica, or the

south of Spain, between the river *Anas, Guadiana*, and *Hispania Citerior*; and above it, *Lusitania*, corresponding in great measure, but not entirely, to *Portugal*. *Hispania Citerior*, or *Tarraconensis*, contained many nations. The *Ceretani*, *Cosetani*, *Lacetani*, and *Ilergetes*, occupied what is now *Catalonia*. Here was *Barcino, Barcelona, Tarraco, Tarragona*, the capital of the province, and *Ilerda*, the capital of the *Ilergetes*, now *Lerida*, celebrated for the resistance which it made against *Cæsar*, under *Afranius* and *Petronius*, the Lieutenants of *Pompey*. North westward, at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, were the *Jacetani*. The *Vascones* were seated in the kingdom of *Navarre*; whose chief city was *Pompelo*, now *Pampeluna*. The *Cantabri** possessed *Biscay*, and part of *Asturias*, and opposed the Roman power for many years. Among them were the *Concani*, whose ferocity is remarked by *Horace*.† Next to the *Cantabri* were the *Astures*, or inhabitants of *Asturias*, whose capital *Asturica* is called *Astorga*. The station of the seventh legion gave name to the colony of *Legio, Leon*. Still westward, the *Callæci* or *Calliaci* inhabited the country now called *Gallicia*. Here was the promontory of *Artabrum, Cape Finisterre*, north east of which was *Brigantium*, now *Corunna*. At the mouth of the *Durius* is the port of *Calle*, which, having been corrupted into *Portugal*, has given a modern name to the ancient province of *Lusitania*. South east of the *Astures* are the *Vaccæi*, and south east of them the *Arevaci*, in *Leon* and *Castile*. Among the *Vaccæi* was *Palentia*, and east of it was *Numantia*, among the *Pelendones*, which resisted the Roman armies fourteen years, and was utterly destroyed by *Scipio Africanus Minor*, B. C. 133, A. U. C. 621. It was situate near the sources of the *Douro*. Be-

* *Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra.*

Hor. Od. II. 6.

Cantaber sera domitus catena.

Hor. Od. III. 8.

† *Et lætum equino sanguine Concanum.*

Hor. Od. III. 4.

low the river Iberus, *Ebro*, were the Celtiberi, a great and powerful people, in part of *Arragon* and *Valencia*, who long resisted the Romans. Among them we may notice the city of Bilbilis, south east of Numantia, the birth-place of the poet Martial. East of the Celtiberians, below the Iberus, were the Edetani, in the other part of *Arragon* and *Valencia*, whose northern boundary was the Iberus, and southern the Sucro, *Xucar*. Their capital, Cæsar Augusta, has been corrupted into *Saragossa*. A little above their southern boundary was Valencia, and above it the city of Saguntum, by the siege of which Hannibal began his first attack on the Romans, which was the commencement of the second Punic war, B. C. 219, A. U. C. 535. Hannibal took it after a siege of four months, and the inhabitants burnt themselves and their effects that they might not fall into his hands. It was afterward rebuilt, and some remains of it are still to be seen, under the name of *Marviedro*, a corruption of Muri Veteres. North west of Saguntum was Segobriga, now *Segorbe*. East of the Edetani, near the mouths of the Iberus, were the Ilercaones. At the back of the Celtiberi, below the Arevaci, were the Carpetani, in *New Castile*, occupying the centre of Spain. Their principal city was Toletum, now *Toledo*, and Complutum, now *Alcala*. West of Toletum was Libora, now *Talavera*, on the Tagus. Below the Carpetani were the Oretani, about *La Mancha*; east of whom, on the coast, were the Contestani, in the kingdom of *Murcia*. . . Their capital was the celebrated city of Carthago Nova, *Carthagera*. The shore of this country was called the Spartianus Campus, from the quantity of rushes growing there.

In Hispania Exterior the province of Bætica was so called from the river Bætis, now *Guadalquivir*. It is known by the name of *Andalusia*, a corruption of Vandalitia, from the Vandals, who in the decline of the Roman empire were settled there. Along the

southern shore were the Phœnician Bastuli, occupying part of the kingdom of *Granada*.* Northward of these were the Turdetani, in part of *Seville*, toward the mouth of the river Bætis. North of this was Bæturia, below the river Anas, now *Guadix* in part of *Estremadura* and the kingdom of *Seville*. Below them were the Turduli, in *Cordova*; and eastward the Bastitani, in *Jaen*. Among the Bastuli was *Malaca*, now *Malaga*, and a little west of it is *Medak*, celebrated for the victory of Cæsar over younger Pompey, March 17, B. C. 45, A. U. C. 709. At the Fretum Herculeum stood Calpe, or *Gibraltar*, which was called one of the pillars of Hercules; the other was Abila, on the African coast. These are said to have been erected by Hercules at the limits of the western world. Gibraltar is a corruption of *Gebel Tarik*, the mountain of Tarik, a Moorish general, who first led the Moors into Spain, A. D. 710. On the Atlantic side of the Strait of Gibraltar is Junonis Promontorium, now *Cape Trafalgar*. Above it are Gades, slightly corrupted to *Cadiz*, and Tartessus, an island formed by the mouths of the Bætis, one of which is now dried up. Among the Turdetani was Hispalis, now *Seville*, not far from it, Italica, the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan. Among the Turduli was Corduba, or *Cordova*, the birth-place of the two Senecas and Lucan.

In Lusitania the principal nation was that of the Lusitani, between the Durius and Tagus. The latter river, though called the *Tajo* by the Portuguese, still retains its name in general use. Below the Durius was Conimbriga, now *Coimbra*; and still farther

* Hence we may understand Horace, when he says —

Lætius regnes avidum domando
Spiritus, quam si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni.

Od. II. 2.

He alludes to the Carthaginians, or African Pœni, and the Bastuli Pœni, in whose country Gades was situate.

below it was Scalabis, afterward called *St. Irene*, and now corrupted into *Santarem*. At the mouth of the Tagus was Olisippo, now *Lisbon*, which was fabled to have been founded by Ulysses. The Vettones occupied the province of *Estremadura*. On the frontier of the Lusitani is Lancia Oppidana, now *La Guarda*, near the source of the river Munda, now *Mondego*; and east of it is Lancia Transcudana, or Lancia beyond the Cuda, now *Ciudad Rodrigo*. On the frontier of the Arevaci is Salmantica, now *Salamanca*. About the middle of Lusitania, on the Tagus, was Norba Cæsarea, now *Alcantara*. Below it, on the north bank of the Anas, is Emerita Augusta, now *Merida*. On the south part of Lusitania were the Celtici, in *Alontejos*; their principal town was Pax Julia, now *Beja*. Below them the extreme southern part of Lusitania was called Cuneus (wedge), now *Algarve*, or the western part, *Garb* in Arabic, signifying west. Its extreme promontory was called Sacrum Promontorium, now *Cape St. Vincent*. It was called Sacrum because the ancients believed this to be the place where the sun plunged his chariot into the sea.*

The islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca* were called by the Romans the *Baleares Insulæ*, and by the Greeks the *Gymnesiæ*. Their inhabitants were celebrated for their skill in slinging.† In *Majorca* was *Palma*, which still retains its name. In *Minorca* was *Portus Magonis*, so called by the Carthaginians, from Mago, one of their generals, now corrupted into *Port Mahon*. South west of these were the *Pityusæ*, now *Pine Islands*; *Ebusus*, corrupted into

* Audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite Solem. Juv. XIV. 280.

† ———— Ut cum Balearica plumbum
Funda jacit, volat illud et incandescit eundo.

Ov. Met. II. 727.

Stupes torquentem Balearis verbera fundæ.

Virg. Georg. I. 309.

Yvica; and, below it, the small island of *Ophion*, now *Formontera*.



CHAP. VI.

GALLIA.

GALLIA was originally divided among three great nations, the Belgæ, the Celtæ, and the Aquitani. Of these the Celtæ were the most extensive and indigenous; and their name is that under which the whole nation was known to the Greeks, the word *Galli* being the Latinised native term *Gael*. The Celtæ extended from the Sequana, now *Seine*, in the north, to the Garumna, now *Garonne*, in the south of Gallia. The Belgæ lay above the Celtæ, between the *Seine* and *Lower Rhine*, and were intermixed with the German tribes; the Aquitani lay between the Garumna and Pyrenees, and were intermixed with the Spanish tribes. These great divisions were subsequently altered by Augustus, B. C. 27, A. U. 727, who extended the province of Aquitania to Celtica as far as the river Liger, now *Loire*. The remainder of Celtica, above the Liger, was called *Gallia Lugdunensis*, from the colony of Lugdunum; the other part of Celtica, toward the Rhine, was added to the Belgæ, under the title of Belgica. The south of Gaul was the first province possessed by Romans, and therefore was distinguished by the name of Gallia Provincia. This took the name Gallia Narbonensis. This province was anciently

led *Gallia Braccata*,* from the *braccæ* (breeches) worn by the inhabitants; while *Gallia Celtica* was called *Comata*, from the long hair on the heads of the natives. These earlier Roman distinctions are of little use, because they prevailed in the time of Cæsar, before the quadruple partition above mentioned was executed.

These four great provinces, in later ages, were called the four Gauls, and were subdivided into seventeen parts. Of these, *Narbonensis* contained five, namely, *Narbonensis Prima*, *Viennensis*, *Narbonensis Secunda*, *Alpes Maritimæ*, *Alpes Graiæ et Penninæ*. We shall briefly mention some of the principal tribes, cities, in each of these provinces. *Narbonensis Prima* was at the western bend of the *Sinus*, nearly corresponding to *Languedoc*. The principal tribes were the *Volcæ Arecomici*, toward the *Rhodanus*, the *Volcæ Tectosages*, south west of them. Among the former was the city of *Nemausus*, now *Nîmes*, among the latter *Tolosa*, now *Toulouse*. On the coast, under the bend of the *Sinus Gallicus*, was *Arbo*, now *Narbonne*, which gave name to this division of Gaul. Above them, and on the east bank of the *Rhone*, was *Viennensis*, so called from *Vienne*, now *Vienne*, in *Dauphiné*. In the north of this province were the *Allobroges*, in the south the *Vontii*; below them were *Avenio*, *Avignon*, *Arelate*, now *Arles*, and *Massilia*, *Marseilles*, a celebrated colony founded by the *Phocæans*,† B. C. 600. In *Narbonensis Secunda* the *Salyes* were the principal people, who were descended from the *Ligurians*, and stretched along the South bank of the *Druentia*, *Durance*,

* *Braccæ* is the Celtic word for a stripe; therefore we need not doubt that the breeches (or rather kelts) were made of striped materials. Hence also we understand that the *virgati* *Dahæ* have a reference to their striped garments. Traces of this early apparel may be observed in the Scotch plaid, the patterns of which always longitudinal and transverse stripes. The Highlanders of Scotland are a Celtic race.

† ——— *Phocæorum*
Velut profugit execrata civitas.

Hor. Epod. XVI. 11.

almost to the Alps. The capital was Aquæ Sextia, now *Aix*. Below it, on the coast, was Telo Maritima, now *Toulon* : but the celebrated Roman port was north east of it, at Forum Julii, now *Frejus*, the birth-place of Agricola. North east of Narbonensis Secunda was the province of the Alpes Maritimæ, whose metropolis was Ebrodunum, *Embrun*. The principal people were the Caturiges, situate at the foot of the Cottian Alps, *Mount Genevre*, over which Hannibal passed in his way to Italy. The Alps were so called from a prince named Cottius, who was protected by Augustus. Above the Alps Cottia is the Alpis Graia, *Little St. Bernard*, and above it the Alpis Pennina, *Great St. Bernard*. These formed the fifth province into which Gallia Narbonensis was subdivided.

Aquitania was subdivided into Prima, Secunda, and Novem Populana. The Bituriges Cubi were the principal people of Aquitania Prima; their capital, first called Avaricum, afterward took the name of the people, and is now called *Bourges*. The Arverni also were very powerful in the time of Cæsar, and occupied the district called *Auvergne*; their capital was Augustonometum, now *Clermont*, a little north of Gergovia, which so long baffled the arms of Cæsar. Below them were the Gabali, whose capital was Anderidum, *Mende*; and the Ruteni, whose capital was Segodunum, *Rodez*. West of the Ruteni were the Cadurci, whose capital was Divona, *Cahors*; above it was Uxellodunum, besieged by Cæsar. The Lemovices, whose capital was Augatoritum, give name to *Limoges*.

The capital of Aquitania Secunda was Burdigala, *Bordeaux*, upon the mouth of the Garumna, among the Bituriges Vivisci. The Petrocorii give name to *Perigeux*, the former name of which was *Vesuna*. Above the Garumna the Santones give name to the province of *Santogne*, and the city of *Saintes*. Uliarus, opposite the mouth of the Garonne, is the *Isle of Oleron*. Above them the Pictones, or Pictavi,

tend to the southern bank of the Liger, *Loire*; they give name to their capital *Poictiers*, anciently called Limonum.

The third province of Aquitania was originally comprehended under that name, but exchanged it for that of Novem Populana, as consisting of nine principal nations, of whom the Elusates and Ausci appear to have been the chief. The Sotiates were a small tribe, above them, mentioned by Cæsar. †

Gallia Lugdunensis was subdivided at first into two, and afterward into four divisions, called Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta, or Senonia. It extended from the city of Lugdunum, *Lyons*, on the Rhone, to the western ocean, being bounded on the south by Aquitania, and on the north by Belgia. The capital of Lugdunensis Prima was Lugdunum, in the small tribe of the Ambarri, between the junction of the Arar and Rhodanus, now the *Saone* and *Rhone*. The great nation of the Ædui was in this district, whose capital was called Bibracte in the time of Cæsar, Augustodunum under Augustus, and is now corrupted into *Autun*. Above it was the famous city of Alesia, *Alise*; the account of its siege occupies the last 22 chapters of Cæsar's seventh book on the Gallic war. Near it were the Lingones, who have given name to their capital, once called Andematunum, now *Langres*. Adjoining these, to the north east were the Senones, from whom the Lugdunensis Quarta was called Senonia. Their capital, originally called Agidincum, is now called, from the name of the people, *Sens*. To the north west of them the Carnutes have, in like manner, given to their capital Autricum, the name of *Chartres*; and, to the north, the Parisii give to Lutetia the name of *Paris*. South of the Carnutes the Aureliani still preserve their name in *Orleans*, called by Cæsar Genabum. Among the Senones was Antissiodurum, now *Auxerre*, Ioviodunum, or Nevirnum, *Nevers*, and Melodunum, *Melun*. North of the Lugdunensis Quarta was the Lugdunensis Secunda, nearly comprised in the situ-

ation of *Normandy*. The principal nation was the Velocasses, whose capital Rotomagus is now *Rouen*. Above them were the Caleti, *Pays de Caux*; and south west the Lexovii, whose capital, Noviomagus, is *Lisieux*. South are the Aulerci Eburovices, whose capital, Mediolanum, has the name of *Evreux*. West of the Lexovii are the Viducasses, Bajocasses, whose capital is *Bayeux*, and Abrincatui, whose capital is *Avranches*. Below were the Saii, or Essii, whose capital is *Sées*. Off this coast were the islands of Cæsarea, Sarnia, and Riduna—*Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney*.

The principal people of Lugdunensis Tertia were the Turones, who have given the name of *Tours* to Cæsarodunum, their capital. Above them were the Andes, or Andecavi, whose capital, Juliomagus, has obtained the name of *Angers*. The Aulerci Cenomani have given to their capital, Suindunum, the name of *Mans*. The Arvii had their capital in a place now called *Cité*, on the river *Erve*. The Diablintes have given to Neodunum the name of *Jablines*. The Redones are discoverable in *Rennes*, and the Namnetes, in *Nantz*, which two capitals were anciently called Condatis and Condivincum. North west of the Namnetes were the Veneti, whose ancient capital, Dariorigum, has the name of *Vannes*. Above them were the Corisopoti and the Osismii, whose capital, Vorganium, is corrupted into *Korbes*. Among the Osismii were also the Brivatus Portus, *Brest*; Uxantis Insula, *Ushant*; and below it Sena, *Sain*, corresponding in some measure to the British Mona, as being the sacred residence of the Gallic priestesses. The whole of this tract between the Seine and Loire was called Armorica, which at last, however, was exclusively confined to *Bretagne*.

Gallia Belgica was divided into Belgica Prima and Secunda, Germania Prima, or Superior, and Germania Secunda, or Inferior, and Maxima Sequanorum. In Belgica Prima the principal people were the Treveres, whose capital, Augusta, is called

Treves, situate on the Mosella, now *Moselle*, which flows into the Rhine. Southward were the Mediomatrici, whose capital, Divodurum, was afterward called Metis, now *Metz*. Still south were the Leuci, and north west of them were the Verodunenses, whose capital, Verodunum, is now *Verdun*. North west of Belgica Prima was Belgica Secunda. The principal people were the Remi, who were attached to the Romans in the time of Cæsar. Their capital, Durocortorum, is now called *Rheims*. On the south of them the Catalauni give name to *Chalons*. Closely connected with the Remi were the Suessiones, whose capital, Augusta, is now *Soissons*. Northward are the Veromandui, now *Vermandois*, whose capital, Augusta, is *St. Quintin*. West of them were the Bellovaci, a very warlike nation, whose capital, Cæsaromagus, is now called *Beauvois*. Northward were the Ambiani, whose capital was Samarobriua, so called from the bridge on the Samarus, *Somme*. It is now called from the name of the people, *Amiens*. Still northward were the Atrebates, *Artois*, whose capital, Nemetacum, is *Arras*, or *Atrecht*. Above these were the Morini, on the extreme northern coast.* Their capital was Tarruenna, *Terouenne*. On the coast also was Gesoriacum, or Bononia, now *Bologne*, and about it Portus Itius, *Witsand*, from which Cæsar embarked for the invasion of Britain. East of these were the Nervii, whose original capital was Bagacum, *Bavia*, in the middle of *Hainau*, but afterward Camaracum, *Cambray*, and Turnacum, *Tournay*. Next to these was Germania Secunda, inferior, or lower, so called as being near the coast, lying between the Scaldis, *Scheldt*, and the Rhenus, *Rhine*. On the west bank of the Rhine were the Ubii, the chief people, whose capital, Colonia Agrippina, *Cologne*, was so called in compliment to Agrippina, the wife of the

* *Extremique hominum Morini.*

Virg. Æn. VIII. 721.

emperor Claudius. West of these were the Eburones, who were annihilated by Cæsar in revenge for their having slaughtered a Roman legion ; and their country was occupied by the Tungri, whose capital, Atuataca, is called *Tongres*. All these nations were of German origin. Between these and the Treveri, whose capital, Augusta, is now *Treves*, was the great forest of Arduenna, *Ardenne*, extending from the confines of the Nervii to the Rhine. Above them were the Toxandri and Menapii, and still north the Batavi, who possessed an island between the right branch of the Rhine and the Vahalîs, or *Waal*, its left branch. The principal city of the Batavi was Lugdunum Batavorum, *Leyden*. Noviomagus also is recognised in *Nimeguen*.

Germania Prima, superior, or upper, so called as being *more* inland, lay along the west bank of the Rhine, and contained three German nations—the Vangiones, Nemetes, and Triboci. The capital of the Vangiones was Borbetomagus, *Worms*, north of which were Mogantiacum, *Mentz*, and Confluentes, *Coblentz* ; the capital of the Nemetes was Noviomagus, *Spires* ; and of the Triboci, Argentoratum, *Strasburg*.

The Sequani were the principal nation of Maxima Sequanorum ; and their capital was Vesontio, *Besançon*, on the river Dubis, now *Doux*. Next to them were the Helvetii, part of *Switzerland*, whose principal city was Aventicum, now *Avenche* ; Turicum is now *Zurich*. Above the Helvetii were the Rauraci, whose principal city was Augusta, now *Augst*, a little south of Basilia, *Basle*.

CHAPTER VII.

GERMANIA.

THE first grand division of the German nations is the Istævones, on the west of Germany, who inhabited the countries adjacent to the Rhine; the Hermiones, on the south, who were adjacent to the Danube; and the Suevi, in the north, who were contiguous to the Baltic, and the most celebrated of the three nations.

The western bank of the Rhine has been already described, as containing several German nations, in the three Gallic provinces along the Rhine. On the eastern bank of the Rhine, on the coast, are the Frisii, *Frison*s; their country was intersected by a canal, made by Drusus, called Flevo, the waters of which, having in time increased, now form the *Zuyder Zee*, (or Southern Sea,) one of whose channels, the *Vlie*, still retains traces of the original name. North east of the Frisii were the Chauci Minores and Majores, a Suevic race, distinguished by Tacitus as the justest and the most noble of all the German nations. The Minores were situate between the Amisia, *Ems*, and the Visurgis, *Weser*; the Majores between the Visurgis and the Albis, *Elbe*. South of the Frisii were the Bructeri, in the eastern parts of whose country were the Chamavi and Angrivarii. The former had been originally settled on the banks of the Rhine, till removed by the Usipii; the latter have given name to *Angria*, the kingdom of the Saxon Witikind. The *Marsi* and *Chasuarii* were also in this district. South east of the Chauci, between the Visurgis and

Albis, were the Cherusci, who, under the conduct of Arminius, defeated and slew the three Roman legions commanded by Varus, A. D. 10, in the *Saltus Teutobergiensis*, or *Bishopric of Paderborn*. They were afterward defeated by Germanicus, and never recovered their former eminence. On the east bank of the Rhine, south of the Usipii, were the Sicambri, who were driven over the river by the Catti, in the time of Augustus, and settled in *Germania Prima*, under the name of Gugerni. The Tencteri inhabited a district south of the Sicambri. East of these was the great and powerful nation of the Catti, called by Cæsar the Suevi, an Hermionic tribe, who were seated in *Hesse*. A fortress of the Catti, called Castellum, bears the name of *Cassel*, but their capital, Mattium, is *Marpurg*. South of them, along the Rhine, were the Mattiaci, a nation in firm alliance with the Roman Empire; and south of these was the original settlement of the Marcomanni, who afterward migrated into *Bohemia*. South east of these was Mons Abnoba, or the *Black Mountain*, in which the Danube rises; the adjoining district was called the *Decumates Agri*, because the inhabitants were subject to a tax of the tenth of their produce. Here the Alemanni settled, from whom Germany was called, in the middle ages, *Almagne*.

East of these, the Hermunduri, the first of the Hermionic tribes, were a great and powerful nation, in the interior of Germany, attached to the Romans. East of them, on the bank of the Danube, were the Narisci; and north east of the Narisci, in the centre of Germany, were the Boii, or Boiohemi, in *Bohemia*, whose country was seized by the Marcomanni, under their king Maroboduus, in the reign of Augustus. South east of the Boii, or Marcomanni, were the Quadi, who occupied *Moravia*. Eastward of the Marcomanni and Quadi were the Marsigni, Gothini, Osi, Burii, and Lygii; the last nation bordering on the *Vistula*.

The rest of the German tribes are Vandal or Suevic; the most noble of them were the Semnones, between the Albis and Viadris, *Oder*. North of these, on the east bank of the Albis, were the Langobardi, or *Lombards*. The Varini were supposed to have been in *Mecklenburgh*. Toward the mouth of the Elbe and the Chersonesus Cimbrica, in *Holstein*, were the Angli and Saxones, partly our English progenitors. The Teutones and Cimbri had their original settlements here. The whole coast of the Baltic was occupied by various tribes of the Vendili, or *Vandals*; and the name of the Rugii is still preserved in *Rugenwald*. The Burgundiones, south east of the Langobardi, afterward migrated to *France*, and possessed the province of *Burgundy*. North of them were the Gothones, or *Goths*; and above them the Lemovii. That part of the *Baltic* which washes the shores of *Germania* was called *Sinus Codanus*, and above it was *Scandinavia*, comprising *Sweden* and *Norway*, and very little known to the ancients.*

The remainder of Europe, east of *Germania* and north of the immediate vicinity of the *Danube*, was known by the generic name of *Sarmatia*, and the inhabitants were called *Sarmatæ* and *Sauromatæ*. In like manner, the north of *Asia*, beyond the *Euxine* and *Caspian Seas*, was known by the generic name of *Scythia*.

We should not omit, in our account of *Germany*, to notice the immense forest called *Hercynia Sylva*, the whole extent of which was unknown. *Cæsar's* army went across it in nine days; and persons had travelled longitudinally sixty days without coming to any boundary. It contained part of *Switzerland* and *Transylvania*. An account of it is to be seen in the sixth book of *Cæsar's Gallic wars*.

* They seem to have considered it as consisting of a number of islands. Of the two nations mentioned by Tacitus, the *Suiones* are thought to have been the inhabitants of *Sweden*, and the *Sitones* of *Norway*.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTRIES SOUTH OF THE
DANUBE.

THE remainder of Europe not yet described, consists of countries south of the Danube, and east of the Adriatic: these, with the exception of Greece and its adjacent country, will form the subject of the following chapter.

Immediately below the Danube, from its sources on Mount Abnoba, was Vindelicia, and south of it was Rhætia, bounded on the west by the Helvetii or Swiss, on the south by *Cisalpine Gaul* and the upper part of Italy, and on the east by Noricum. It comprised more than the country of the *Grisons*. The Rhæti were a colony of the Tuscans, who degenerated into the barbarism of the surrounding Gallic and German tribes, and were subdued by Drusus, under the reign of Augustus. His victory is celebrated in the fine Ode of Horace, Book IV, 4.* The Vindelici and Rhæti, thus subdued, formed one province, whose subsequent divisions we need not describe. It is hardly necessary in a *Compend of Classical Geography*, to mention the names of all the barbarous tribes which formed these nations. In the southern angle of the Rhæti, near lake Larius, were the Vennones, in the *Valteline*; and south east of them, above lake Benacus, was Tridentum, or *Trent*, known to modern theologians from the last

* *Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem et Vindelici.*

HOR. OD. IV. 4.

Christian Council having been held there, A. D. 1545. In the south west part of Vindelicia, *Lacus Brigantinus* was so called from the nation of the *Brigantii*, but is now called the *Lake of Constance*, perhaps from their neighbours the *Consuanetes*. In the angle of two rivers, *Vindo* and *Licus*, the *Wartach* and *Lech*, from which the name of the nation is derived, was *Augusta Vindelicorum*, or *Augsburg*.

East of Vindelicia was *Noricum*, in part of *Bavaria*, which was separated from the *Vindelici* by the great river *Œnus*, or *Inn*. At the junction of the *Inn* and *Danube* was *Roiodurum*, *Passau*, and east of it was *Lauriacum*, the station of a Roman fleet on the *Danube*, where is now a small village called *Loren*. Inland is *Juvavum*, or *Salzburg*, almost south of *Roiodurum*.

East of *Noricum* was *Pannonia*, lying along the *Danube* to the mouth of the river *Savus*, or *Saave*, and first reduced to a Roman province by *Tiberius*, and subsequently divided into *Superior* and *Inferior*, the former occupying part of *Hungary*, the latter *Sclavonia*. In *Pannonia Superior* was *Vindobona*, now *Vienna*. The chief city in *Pannonia* was *Carnuntum*, *Altenbourg*, a little to the east of *Vindobona*. Still east, after the first bend of the *Danube* southward, is *Aquincum*, or *Acincum*, now *Buda*; and on the opposite shore of the *Danube* is *Contra Acincum*, or *Pest*. In *Pannonia Inferior*, in the angle between the rivers *Save* and *Drave*, is the city of *Sirmium*, celebrated in the latter ages of the Roman Empire; the district is now called *Sirmia*.

South of *Pannonia*, bounded on the west by the shore of the *Adriatic*, on the east by *Mœsia*, are the *Illyricæ Gentes*, or *Illyricum*, the two principal divisions of which are *Liburnia* and *Dalmatia*; the former is now part of *Croatia*, the latter retains its ancient name. The light *Liburnian gallees* constituted great part of the fleet of *Augustus* at the battle

of Actium.* In Dalmatia was Epidaurus, and near it the island Melite, which is by some thought to have been the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck, though there are stronger reasons for fixing upon Malta. Below Epidaurus we may notice the cities of Scodra and Lissus, the former now called *Scutari*, the latter *Alessio*.

Moesia is bounded on the west by Pannonia and Illyricum, on the south by Macedonia and Thrace, on the east by the Euxine, and on the north by the Danube, occupying the present provinces of *Servia* and *Bulgaria*. The north was occupied by the Scordisci, a Celtic nation, the south was called Dardania, in the centre were the Triballi, on the shores of the Euxine were the Scythæ. But under the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius it was reduced to a Roman province, under the names of Moesia Superior, nearer to Pannonia, and Inferior, nearer to Thrace. The centre of Moesia was called Dacia Cis-Danubiana, or Dacia Aureliani, by the emperor Aurelian, when he abandoned the province beyond the Danube called Dacia Trajani. In Moesia Superior, Singidunum, at the mouth of the Save, is now *Belgrade*. East of it, Viminacum was another important city. Somewhat east of this was Taliatis; after which began the province of Dacia Cis-Danubiana. Near this place was a ridge of rocks, forming a cataract in the Danube, thought to be the spot where the Danube changes its name, the eastern part of it being called the Ister by the ancients, and the western the Danubius. A little east of this place was the Pons Trajani, or bridge built by the emperor Trajan across the Danube, to pass into his province of Dacia. Its ruins still remain. It was 3325 English feet in length. Below it is Ratiaria, the ancient metropolis of Dacia, and Nicopolis, built by Trajan to celebrate his victories over the Daciens, and memorable also for the

* *Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,
Amice, propugnacula.*

Hor. Epod. 1. 1.

defeat of the christian army and flower of the French nobility, by Bajazet, A. D. 1393. In the interior is Naissus, now *Nissa*, the birth-place of Constantine the Great; and south east is Sardica, the metropolis of Dacia, and celebrated for a christian council. In Mœsia Inferior was Marcianopolis, the capital, so called from Marciana, the sister of the emperor Trajan. Under the mouths of the Danube was the city of Tomi, now *Tomeswar*, or *Baba*, to which Ovid was banished. On the northern bank of the Danube, was the vast province of Dacia, comprehending part of *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Wallachia*, and *Moldavia*. The lazyges, a Sarmatian tribe, separated them from Pannonia. The Daci and Getæ were two nations associated in language and territory, and the Getæ were of Scythian origin. It is not necessary to give a particular account of them, nor of many other places, which, having a special reference only to the lower ages of the eastern empire, are purposely omitted.

The remainder of Europe, north of the Danube, was called Sarmatia. It is unnecessary to enter into detail on the subject of these barbarous and almost unknown tribes. On the shores of the Baltic were the Venedi, perhaps in part of *Livonia*; above the Daci were the Bastarnæ and Peucini; on the shores of the Palus Mæotis were the lazyges and Roxolani; north are the Budini, Geloni, and Agathyrsi. The Borysthenes of the ancients, which flows into Pontus Euxinus, is the *Dnieper*; the Hypanis, called also Bogus, is the *Bog*: the Tanais is the *Don*; and the Rha is the *Volga*, which flows into the Caspian Sea. The Borders of the Euxine, from the Ister to the Borysthenes, were called Parva Scythia, now *Little Tartary*. Beyond the Borysthenes was Chersonesus Taurica, now the city of *Cherson*, so called from the Tauri, a Scythian nation, who conquered it from its ancient possessors the Cimmerii. This was the scene of the tragedy of Euripedes called *Iphigenia in Tauris*. The narrow strait which joins Palus

Mæotis, or the *Sea of Asoph*, to the Pontus Euxinus, was called Cimmerianus Bosphorus. The principal city here was Panticapæum, a Greek colony, called also Bosphorus, now *Kerchê*. The extreme southern point of Chersonesus Taurica was called Criu Metopon, or the Ram's Forehead, nearly opposite to Sinope in Asia Minor.



CHAPTER IX.



GRÆCIA ANTIQUA.

THE most general name for Greece among the natives was *Hellas*; and the people were called *Hellenes*; but this term did not comprise the inhabitants of Macedonia and Epirus. The poets used, by synecdoche, to put the names of several small tribes for the whole body of the nation. The usual terms in Homer are *Achæi* and *Danai*, sometimes *Argivi*. They were also called *Pelasgi*, from an ancient nation of that name in *Thessaly*; *Iones*, *Dores*, and *Æoles*, from the inhabitants of particular districts. *Attica* was the original seat of the *Ionians*, the *Peloponnese* the principal seat of the *Dorians*, and *Thessaly* the original country of the *Æolians*.

The lowest part of Greece, below *Sinus Corinthiacus* and *Sinus Saronicus*, was called the *Poloponnese*, from *Πέλοπος νῆσος*, the island of *Pelops*. It was most anciently called *Ægialea*, from *Ægialeus*; *Apia*, from *Apis*; *Pelascia*, from *Pelascus*, an ancient king. It took the name of *Peloponnese* from *Pelops*, the son of *Tantalus*, who reigned there. It was very nearly an island, being connected with the rest of



Greece by the narrow isthmus of Corinth. The modern name of Peloponnese is *Morea*, from the mulberry trees which grow there, and were introduced for supplying silk-worms with food. The first province on the east side, under Sinus Saronicus, is Argolis; and below it is Laconia; on the west side, opposite to Laconia, is Messenia; above it is Elis; along Sinus Corinthiacus is Achaia; and in the middle is Arcadia.

Argolis derives its name from Argos, situate on the river Inachus, above the Sinus Argolicus, and now called *Argo*. A little north east of Argos was Mycenæ, now *Krabata*, the royal city of Agamemnon; north west of which was Nemea, celebrated for the Nemean games, instituted in honour of Archemorus, who was killed there by a serpent, and also for the victory of Hercules over the Nemean Lion. Eastward of Argos was Tyrins, or Tirynthus, a favourite residence of Hercules, who is thence called Tirynthus. East of it is Mons Arachnæus, on which was one of the beacons, or fire telegraphs, of Agamemnon, by which he announced the capture of Troy the same night on which it was taken. Still east, on the coast of Sinus Saronicus, is Epidaurus, celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius; and below it is Trœzen, or Trœzene, now *Damala*, the birth-place of Theseus, and scene of the Hippolytus of Euripides. Off this coast is the island of Calauria, where Demosthenes poisoned himself. Near the south point of Argolis is the city of Hermione, now *Castri*, giving to the adjacent bay the name of Sinus Hermionicus. At the top of Sinus Argolicus was Nauplia, now *Napoli*, the naval station of the Argives. Southward, below Argos, near the shore, was Lerna, celebrated for the destruction of the Lernean Hydra, by Hercules; and on the confines of Arcadia was Cenchrææ, mentioned by Æschylus, in his *Prometheus Vincetus*, v. 677.

Below Argolis was Laconia, whose capital was Sparta, or *Lacedæmon*, on the river Eurotas, near

which is the more recent town of *Misitra*. To the north was *Sallasia*, a frontier town commanding the principal pass into *Laconia*; and a little south of *Sparta* was *Amyclæ*, built by *Amyclas*. *Castor* and *Pollux* were born here, and *Apollo* was worshipped here with peculiar solemnities. *Amyclæ* was called *Tacitæ*,* or 'the silent, either from the inhabitants being *Pythagoreans*, or from their having made a law which forbade the mention of an enemy's approach, because they had once been deceived by a false report. They were afterward the victims of their absurd statute. A little below *Amyclæ* was *Therapne*. The extreme south east promontory of *Laconia* was called *Malea*,† now *Cape Malio*, or *St Angelo*, and the gulph contained between it and the south western promontory of *Tænarus*, or *Cape Matapan*, one of the fabled entrances into the infernal regions‡ was called *Sinus Laconicus*, or *Gulph of Colokythia*, from the ancient town of *Gytheum*, now *Colokythia*, near the upper part of the bay.

West of *Laconia* was *Messenia*, the capital of which was *Messene*, which still retains its name, above the top of *Sinus Messeniacus*, now the *Gulph of Coron*. The fortress of *Ithome* was near it, and served as its citadel. On the western side was the *Messenian Methone*, now *Modon*, and above it the *Messenian Pylos*, now *Navaria*. Opposite to *Navaria* was the island of *Sphacteria*, so memorable in *Thucydides* for the capture of many of the noblest *Lacedæmonians*. In the north, on the confines of *Elis*, is the river *Cyparissus*, having at its mouth the city *Cyparissæ*, giving name to the adjacent *Sinus Cyparissius*; and inland is the fortress of *Ira*, the last which resisted the *Lacedæmonians*, who ejected the

* ——— Tacitis regnavit Amyclis.

Virg. Æn. X. 564.

† Maleæque sequacibus undis.

Vir. Æn. V. 193.

‡ Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis
Ingressus ———

Virg. Geor. IV. 407.

Messenians, Olympiad, 27, 2, and held the province from them for 300 years, till Ol. 102, 3.

Above Messenia was Elis, divided into Triphylia in the south, Pisatis in the middle, and Cœle in the north. In Triphylia is the Elean or Triphylian Pylus, which disputes with the Messenian the honour of being the country of Nestor ; and a little above it is Scillus, the retreat of Xenophon. Above it was the river Alpheus, or *Alfeo*, having on its southern bank Olympia, and on its northern Pisa. This was the celebrated region in which the Olympic games were held in honour of Jupiter Olympius. They were of very ancient foundation, and revived B. C. 776, and serve as the epoch of Grecian chronology. They were celebrated at the end of every fourth year, or rather of every forty-ninth month, and continued five successive days. The Roman Lustrum was a period of five years. The city of Elis was situate on the river Peneus, in the district of Cœle, and was near *Gastonni* ; south east of which was a third Pylus, which has also strong claims to being the country of Nestor. Near it was a little stream called Geron, and a little village called Gerena, from which Nestor appears to be so often styled by Homer the Gerenian. Pindar, however, calls him a king of Messene. The port of the Eleans was Cyllene, now *Chiarenza*, a little north of the bay and promontory of Chelonites, now *Cape Tornese*.

The rest of the coast of the Peloponnesus was occupied by Achaia, lying along the south side of Sinus Corinthiacus, comprising also the districts of Sicyon and Corinth, called Sicyonia and Corinthia. Before we enter the straits of Sinus Corinthiacus, or *Gulph of Lepanto*, is Dyme, on the coast of the Ionian sea ; and above it is Patræ, now *Patras*, near the mouth of the straits. At the entrance into the straits is Rhium, and on the opposite coast is Antirrhium. Proceeding eastward, along the shore, is Ægium, where the states of Achaia used to meet ; and south west of it, *within land*, is Tritæa, now *Triti*. East

of Ægium was Ægira, which had a port and dock-yard; and south east of it, within land, was Pelene; north east of which is the district of Sicyonia. On the coast was Sicyon, which, in the modern name of *Basilico*, still retains the memorial of having been the most ancient kingdom of Greece. South of Sicyon in the interior, was the city of Phlius, now *Staphlica*. Proceeding toward the end of Sinus Corinthiacus we come into the district of Corinth, where stood that famous city, which was destroyed by Mummius the Roman general, B. C. 145, A. U. C. 609, and was rebuilt by Cæsar. It is still called *Corito*. It was a little inland, but had two ports, Lechæum, on Sinus Corinthiacus, and Cenchreæ, on Sinus Saronicus,* and a citadel on a lofty hill called Acrocorinthus. The pass between the Peloponnese and the rest of Greece was called the Isthmus of Corinth, now *Hexamili*, from its being only six modern Greek, or perhaps not five British miles in breadth. Here the Isthmian games were celebrated in honour of Neptune. The emperor Nero in vain attempted to cut through the Isthmus, and join the Saronic and Corinthian Gulphs.

The province of Arcadia occupied the centre of the Peloponnesus, being surrounded by the five provinces already enumerated. This was the celebrated pastoral country of the poets.† Near the north of Argolis were the river and lake Stymphalus, the fabled residence of those Harpies which were destroyed by Hercules. Below it was Orchomenus, bearing the same name with a town in Bœotia; and below it was the celebrated city of Mantinea, near *Trapolitza*, where Epamimondas, the Theban general, lost his life in the memorable victory which he obtained

* ————Binarisve Corinthi
Mœnia.

Hor. Od. I, 7.

† Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si iudice certet,
Pan etiam, Arcadia dicat se iudice victum.

Virg. Ec. IV. 58.

over the Lacedæmonians there, B. C. 363, Ol. 104, 2. Below Mantinea is Mount Mænalus, from his residence on which Pan was called Mænalius. At the southern extremity of Mænalius was the city of Tegea, now called *Moklea*, whence also Pan is called 'Tegeæus.* The celebrated Atalanta was a native of this place. In the south of Arcadia was Megalopolis, near a place now called *Leondari*, or as some think, *Sinano*. It was built by Epaminondas to check the inroads of the Lacedæmonians, and was the birth-place of Polybius the historian. Toward Messenia was the celebrated mountain Lycæus,† another favourite residence of Pan and the Sylvan deities. Near it was the city of Lycosura, on the river Neda. The inhabitants of this part of Arcadia were called Parrhasii, from Parrhasius, a son of Jupiter, who built a city here; and the name is sometimes put generically for that of the whole nation. Northward, on the river Alpheus, was Heræa, and still northward was Psophis; and above, on the confines of Achaia, was Cynethæ, whose inhabitants were so remarkable for the barbarous rusticity of their manners, as to be despised by the other Greeks, who attributed their ferocity to a neglect of the study of music, which was much cultivated among the Greeks in general. Yet it is remarkable, that in their neighbourhood, a little to the east, was the mountain Cylene, celebrated as the birth-place of Mercury, the inventor of the lyre, of eloquence, and of the gymnastic exercise,‡ who is so constantly distinguished

* Ipse nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycæi,
Pan, ovium custos, ~~tu~~ si tibi Mænala curæ,
Adsis O Tegeæ favens. Virg. Georg. I. 16.

† Velox amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycæo Faunus. Hor. Od. I. 17.

‡ Mercuri facunde, nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus, et decoræ
More palæstræ:
Te canam, magni Jovis et Deorum
Nuncium, curvæque lyræ parentem. Hor. Od. I. 10.

among the poets by the name of Cyllenius. At the foot of Mount Cyllene was the city Pheneos, now *Phenia*.

We shall now describe the remainder of Greece, or Greece properly so called, lying above the Isthmus. The first province, lying almost within the Isthmus, is the small district of Megara, which affected to be independent of the potent territory of Attica. To the east was Attica; and to the north west of these Bœotia; north east of Bœotia and Attica was the long narrow island of Eubœa, separated by the narrow sea of Euripus. West of Bœotia was Phocis; south west of Phocis, lying along Sinus Corinthiacus, were the Locri Ozolæ; and north east of Phocis, lying along the top of Euripus, were the Locri Epi-Cnemidii, or Locri of Mount Cnemis, and the Locri Opuntii below them. North of Phocis was Doris, a small tract, which divided with the Ionians the characteristic features of the language and tribes of Greece. Generally speaking, the Dorian colonies were settled in the Peloponnese, the Ionian in Asia Minor: the great Dorian state was Lacedæmon, the great Ionian state was Athens. There was a marked distinction in their language and manners, the former being more broad and rustic, the latter more smooth and refined. West of Phocis was Ætolia; and west of Ætolia was Acarnania. North of Phocis was Thessaly; north of Acarnania was Epirus.

In Megaris the capital was Megara, which preserves its name, and is a little inland. Its port was Nysæa. East of Megara on the coast, in Attica, was Eleusis, now *Lessina*, celebrated for the Eleusinian mysteries in honour of Ceres and Proserpine, which it was death to reveal.* They lasted 1800 years, and were abolished by the emperor Theodosius. The statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, the work

* ——— Vetabo qui cereris sacrum
Vulgarit arcane, sub isdem
Sit trahibus, fragilemque mecum
Solvat phaselum.

Hor. Od. III. 2.

of Phidias, was removed from Eleusis by Dr. Clarke, A. D. 1801, and is now in the vestibule of the public library at Cambridge; and the temple has since been cleared by Mr. Gell. Opposite Eleusis, and separated from it by a very narrow sea, is the island of Salamis, the birth-place of Ajax and Teucer, and the scene of the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Athenians under the command of Themistocles, B. C. 480, Ol. 75, 1. Below Salamis is Ægina or Engia, giving name to the *Gulph of Engia*, anciently Sinus Saronicus. South east of Eleusis is the illustrious city of Athens, the eye of Greece, and of the civilized world. It is now called *Atini*, or *Setines*. This city is situate rather inland, between two rivers, the Ilissus below, and the Cephissus above. It had three ports, the Piræus, or principal port, now *Porto Leone*, which was connected with the city by means of two walls called the *μακρὰ τεῖχον*, or long walls; east of the Piræus was the second port Munichia; and still east of it was the Phalerus, the least frequented of the three. The long wall, which connected the Piræus with the city, was sixty stadia (or rather more than six and a half English miles) in length, and forty cubits (or rather more than sixty feet) high, and broad enough for two wagons to pass. This wall was begun by Themistocles, and finished by Cimon and Pericles. A shorter wall, toward the east, united the harbour of Phalerum with the walls of the city. Entering by the gate of the Piræus, a straight line led to the Propylæa, or vestibules, of the Acropolis, or citadel. On the summit of the citadel, an oblong hill, was the famous temple of Minerva, called the Parthenon. At the bottom of this hill, on the south side, was the theatre of Bacchus, where the tragedians exhibited their compositions; and east of it was the Odeum, or theatre for musical competition. Proceeding round the hill of the Acropolis, on the north was the *Prytaneum*, or place where those citizens who had rendered essential service to their country were en-

tertained at the public expense. Opposite the north west side of the Acropolis was the hill of Mars, on which was established the court of the Areopagus; and opposite to the Propylæa, or west end of the Acropolis, was the Pnyx, or place of public assemblies. Opposite to the Pnyx, on the south, was the hill of the Museum, between which and the Pnyx was the road from the Piræus to the Propylæa. From the hill of the Areopagus, continuing in a north west direction, we come to the Forum, which was in a place called the Ceramicus, or pottery ground. The Forum had at its southern entrance an enclosure containing the palace of the Senate and the temple of the Mother of the Gods.. On the south west side of the square were the statues of the Eponymi, or ten heroes who gave name to the tribes of Attica; and at the east gate were two vestibules. Of these the western was called the vestibule of the Hermæ, in which were three statues of Mercury, bearing the names of those soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the battles against the Persians; and the eastern was called the Pœcile, which was ornamented with the works of the best artists in painting and statuary. In the Forum was the court of the chief Archon, near the statues of the Eponymi, and the camp of the Scythians employed by the government in the police of the city. The quarter to the east of the Forum was called Melita, in which were the houses of Themistocles and Phocion. At the north east side of the city, without the walls, was Cynosarges, the school of the Cynic philosophers, at the foot of Mount Anchesmus, a branch of Mount Pentelicus, celebrated for its marble quarries; and below it was the Lycæum, the school of Aristotle and the Peripatetics, separated from Mount Hymettus, by the river Ilissus. On the north west was the Ceramicus, without the walls, through which a road led to the gardens of the Academia, watered by the Cephissus on the north west, and having the *house of Plato* to the east, and to the north the hill

Colonos, the scene of the beautiful tragedy of Sophocles called *Œdipus Coloneus*. The road to Thebes passed over this hill. Eastward from the Parthenon was Mount Hymettus, celebrated for its bees*; and north east of it was Mount Pentelicus, celebrated for its quarries of marble. North is Mount Parnes, north west and west are Mounts *Ægaleus* and *Corydalus*. The extreme southern promontory of Attica was called *Sunium*, where was a temple of Minerva, some columns of which still remain; whence the cape is now called *Cabo Colonna*. A long island lies opposite to it called *Helena*, or *Macris*, now *Macronisi*. Near *Sunium* was *Laurium*, celebrated for its silver mines. Proceeding upward, along the north east shore of Attica, we come to *Brauron*, near *Mons Pentelicus*. Here was a celebrated temple of *Diana*, hence called *Brauronia*: and the statue of *Diana*, brought by *Orestes* from *Tauris*, was preserved here till it was carried off by *Xerxes*. North of *Brauron* is the plain of *Marathon*, where the Athenians, under the conduct of *Miltiades*, defeated the Persian army, Sept. 28, B. C. 490, Ol. 72, 3. Above it is *Rhamnus*, celebrated for a temple of the goddess *Nemesis*, thence called *Rhamnusia*. The temple was built of the marble brought into the field of battle by the Persians, in order to erect the trophy of their anticipated victory. Off the coast, somewhat south west of *Rhamnus*, is *Decelia*, celebrated for having been garrisoned by the *Lacedæmonians* in the *Peloponnesian* war, a full account of which is given in the seventh book of *Thucydides*. Below *Decelia* is *Aphidnæ*, and below it is *Acharnæ*, both boroughs of Attica, the latter of which has given name to a play of *Aristophanes*. South west of these is *Thria*, a little above *Eleusis*, giving the name of *Thriasius Campus* to the

* *Nisi Hymettia mella Falerno*
Ne biberis diluta—

Hor. Sat. II. 2.

great plain extending toward Bœotia, in the north of which was Phyle, the fort possessed by Thrasybulus and the Athenian exiles, who expelled the thirty tyrants from Athens after the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 401, Ol. 94, 4.

Next to Attica is Bœotia, in which, above Megaris, and Sinus Corinthiacus, we may observe Mount Cithæron, about midway between Thebes and Corinth, the scene of the exposure of the infant Œdipus. A little north of Mount Cithæron is Platææ, the scene of the defeat of the Persians, under the command of Mardonius, by the Lacedæmonians, commanded by Pausanias, Sept. 22, B. C. 479, Ol. 75, 2; and also of the siege and cruel destruction of its inhabitants by the Lacedæmonians, in the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 427, Ol. 88, 2, an account of which is given by Thucydides in his third book. A little west of Platææ is Leuctra, memorable for the signal defeat of the Lacedæmonians by the Thebans, under the conduct of Epaminondas, July 8, B. C. 371, Ol. 102, 2. Proceeding eastward along the Athenian frontier, we find Eleutheræ, and following the course of the river Asopus, we come to Tanagra and Oropus, now *Oropo*, at its mouth. The Athenians and Thebans had many disputes for the possession of Oropus, till at last it was adjudged to the Athenians by Philip of Macedon. The plain along the Asopus was called Parasopias. Above Tanagra was Delium, where the Athenians were defeated by the Bœotians, in the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 421, Ol. 89, 4; an account of which may be seen in the fourth book of Thucydides. Above it, at the narrowest point of the Euripus, opposite to Chalcis, in Eubœa, was Aulis, the scene of the detention of the Grecian fleet in their expedition to Troy, till Agamemnon had appeased Diana by the sacrifice of his own daughter Iphigenia. Above Aulis is Anthedon; west of which is the lake Copais, now called *Livadea Limne*, into which flows the Bœotian Cephissus, a river celebrated by Pindar, and larger than the

Athenian river of the same name. At the northern extremity of this lake stood the small town of Copæ, whence it derived its name. At its western extremity was Orchomenus, anciently called Minyeia, a town celebrated for its wealth, and for a temple of the Graces mentioned by Pindar. A little to the west was the town of Chæronea, memorable for the defeat of the Athenians by the Bœotians, B. C. 447, Ol. 83, 2; and much more for their irretrievable defeat by Philip, king of Macedon, Aug. 2, B. C. 338, Ol. 110, 3, which put an end to the liberties of Greece: it was also the birth-place of Plutarch. Below it is Coronea, where the Athenians and their allies were defeated by Agesilaus, king of Sparta, B. C. 394, Ol. 96, 3; and below these, a little east, is Haliartus, which was destroyed by the Romans in the first Macedonian war. South of this was Oncestus, sacred to Neptune, and south east of it, almost in the centre of Bœotia, on the little river Ismenus, was Thebes, founded by Cadmus, and hence called Cadmæan, the scene of the sufferings of Œdipus, and the birth-place of Pindar. Below it was Potniæ, the residence of Glaucus, son of Sisypheus, who was torn in pieces by his mares, which was the subject of one of the lost tragedies of Æschylus.* South west of Thebes, above Sinus Corinthiacus, were Thespiæ, the fountain Aganippe, and the river Parrassus, all at the foot of Mount Helicon, the famous abode of Apollo and the Muses. This was the southern extremity of the Parnassian ridge, a chain of considerable length, running north west through Phocis, as we shall see hereafter. About twenty stadia higher was the verse-inspiring fountain of Hippocrene, said to have been made by the hoof of Pegasus. A part of this mountain was called Libethrus, a little above Ascra, the birth-place of

* Glauci
Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigæ.
 Virg. Georg. III. 267.

West of Boni Livadia.

Country	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Japan	15.0	16.5	18.0	19.0	20.0
Germany	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.5	15.0
France	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.5	13.0
Italy	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.5	13.0
Spain	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.5	11.0
Canada	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.5	10.0
Sweden	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.5	9.0
U.S.	5.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	8.0

f Hence Persius

Memini, ut repente

North east and south west of Phocis are the Locri, divided into the Locri Ozolæ, to the south west, the Locri Opuntii and Locri Epicnemidii, to the north east. The Locri Ozolæ were said to be so called from the poisoned arrows of Hercules having been buried in their district by Philoctetes, from which a mephitic vapour arose. They occupy a narrow slip of land, broadest at the eastern end near Phocis, and extending along Sinus Corinthiacus to its narrowest extremity. Their principal city was Amphissa, now called *Salona*, whence also Sinus Crissæus is now called the *Gulf of Salona*. Near the narrowest part or entrance of Sinus Corinthiacus was Naupactus, a celebrated naval station, the possession of which was often contested between the Locrians and their more powerful neighbours, the Ætolians, who ultimately gained it. It is now called *Enebeck* or *Lepanto*, giving its name to the Corinthian Gulf; a little west of which, at the narrowest part of the Gulf, where it is not above three quarters of a mile wide, was Antirrhium, opposite to Rhium in Achaia. These two promontories, being fortified with castles, have been called the *Dardanelles of Lepanto*. North east of Phocis were the Locri Opuntii, so called from their principal town Opus, situate at the northern extremity of Bœotia, on Sinus Opuntius: and nearly north of them were the Locri Epicnemidii, a small tribe, so called from their vicinity to Mount Cnemis. Their principal town was Thronium, probably now *Bodonitsa*, and in their extreme northern point is the famous pass of Thermopylæ, on Sinus Maliacus, having impassable mountains on the west, and the sea and the morasses to the east. The pass was only 25 feet broad in its narrowest part. Here Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, who all perished but two, opposed Xerxes and the Persian army, amounting (according to those who take the highest numbers) to five millions! The battle began Aug. 7, B. C. 480, Ol. 75, 1, and lasted three days, and was lost at last by the

treachery of the Thessalians,* who betrayed the passes over Mount *Œta* to the enemy.

On the north west side of Phocis is a little district called Doris, in which springs the river *Cephus*. It had only four small cities, *Dryopia*, *Erineum*, *Citineum*, *Boium*; whence it is called *Tetrapolis*. It was the mother of many Grecian states and colonies, as we have already observed.

West of Locris, Phocis, and Doris, was *Ætolia*, now called *Vlaskia*, from the *Velaques* settled there by the Greek emperors, having *Sinus Corinthiacus* for its southern boundary, the river *Achelous* for its western, and *Thessaly* for its northern. The alliance formed between the Romans and the *Ætolians*, B. C. 214, A. U. C. 540, and the subsequent defection of the latter, for *Antiochus*, king of *Syria*, was the cause of the subjugation of Greece. On the river *Evenus*, now the *Fideri*, a little above *Sinus Corinthiacus*,† and west of the straits of *Rhium*, was *Calydon*, the country of *Meleager*, and the scene of the *Calydonian* boar-hunt described by *Ovid*, *Met.* VIII, 260, &c. A little north west of *Calydon*, toward the river *Achelous*, was *Mount Aracynthus*. The chief city of *Ætolia*, was in the interior, called *Thurmus*. The river *Achelous*, now called *Aspro Polamo*, or the white river, is celebrated for a contest between the river god, in the shape of a bull, and *Hercules*, who tore off one of his horns, which he gave to the Goddess of Plenty, for a cornucopia; a fable, the application of which is obvious to the draining of the neighbouring land, and one branch of the river. At its mouth is a number of small islands, formed by depositions of earth and sand, and called the *Echinades*.

West of *Ætolia* is *Acarmania*, called *Carnia*.

* A traveller through Wales can hardly fail to remark the great similarity between *Fenmaenmawr* and *Thermopylæ*, and between *Snowden* with its forked summit and sacred spring and *Parnassus*.

† *Sinus Corinthiacus* commenced from the mouth of the river *Achelous*.

Near the mouth of Achelous is the city of Æniadæ, and considerably north west of it are the islands called the Teleboides, and the island of Leucadia, or *St. Maure*, formerly a peninsula called Neritos.* The extreme south west promontory of Leucadia, was called Leucate, where were a temple of Apollo, and the celebrated rock from which disappointed lovers sought either death or a cure by leaping into the sea. The poetess Sappho was the most celebrated adventurer of the lover's leap, on account of her fruitless passion for Phaon. North of Leucadia was Anactorium, at the entrance of the Ambra-cian Gulf; and within the Gulf (which, at its entrance somewhat resembles the passage called the Sleeve at the entrance of the Baltic,) was the city of Actium, the scene of the battle between Antony and Augustus, which decided the fate of the Roman world, Sept. 2, B. C. 31, A. U. C. 723. Actium is now called *Asio*. The north east part of Acarnania was called Amphilochia, from Amphilochus, the son of Amphiaræus and Eriphyle,† who, having slain his mother in revenge for betraying his father to the fatal Theban war, retired from his native country Argos, and built here a city of the same name, called for distinction Amphilochium Argos. The country is called *Filoquia*.

The remainder of Greece, above the countries already described, was divided into two great portions, Thessalia on the east, and Epirus on the west. But Epirus, especially toward the north, was hardly recognised as a genuine Grecian State. Thessaly, in fact, extended over all the countries below, except the north west part of Acarnania, and was bounded on the south by the chain of Mount Œta, on the west by that of Pindus, on the north by that of Olympus, and on the east by the sea. It con-

* —Neritos ardua saxis.

Virg. *Æn.* III, 271

† —Mœstamque Eriphylen
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit.

Virg. *Æn.* VI. 445.

tained several tribes or districts. On the confines of Ætolia and Phocis, above Doris, are the Ænians; eastward, on the coast was Phthiotis; above it was Magnesia; and above that was Pelaagiotis. In the north was Perrhæbia; in the west were Estiæotis, Aperantia, and Dolopia; in the centre was Thessaliotis.

Sinus Maliacus, so called from the little city of Malia, is now the *Gulf of Zeiton*, so called from the town of *Zeiton*, anciently perhaps Trachis, or Trachinia, called also Thracinia Heraclea, the scene of one of the tragedies of Sophocles on the death of Hercules, who burned himself on a funeral pile raised on the neighbouring Mount Œta. Above this town, the river Sperchius flows into the Maliac Gulf: the beauty of its banks is celebrated by Virgil.* On this river was the city Hypata, *Neopatra*, celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants in magic,† in which the Thessalians were proverbially thought to excel. Near the mouth of Sperchius is another Anticyra, equally famous for its hellebore; and above it is Lamia, where Antipater was besieged by the Athenians after the death of Alexander, B. C. 323, Ol. 114, 2. At last he escaped, and compelled the Athenians to beg a peace, and give up Demosthenes, who poisoned himself to avoid falling into his hands. At the entrance into Sinus Pagasius, or Pelasgicus, now the *Gulf of Volo*, was Aphetæ, now *Fetio*, from which the ship Argo is said to have taken her departure for Colchis. Proceeding along the coast we find the Phthiotic Thebes, and above it is the river Amphrysus, on whose banks Apollo is said to have fed the herds of Admetus, king

* O ubi Tempe
Sperchiusque et virginibus bacchata Lacœnis
Taygeta. Virg. Georg. II. 486.

I have adopted the reading of Tempe here, for convenience, not forgetting the reasons in favour of campī.

† Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
Magus venenis, quis poterit Deus.

Hor. Od. 1, 27

of Pheræ.* Westward is a city called 'Thaumaci, from the beauty of its situation, now *Thaumaco*. The river Onchestus flows into the northern extremity of this gulf, on which were lake Bæbeis and the town of Pheræ, now *Pheres*, and the city of Pagasæ, giving name to the Gulf, and Demetrias, or *Volo*, built by Demetrias Poliorcetes. Here were also two promontories, preserving the memory of the great Thessalian Deluge, in the names of Pyrrha and Deucalion. Near the junction of the Onchestus and a little stream called the Anauros was Iolcos, the country of Jason, in the district of Magnesia; whence Argo is called Magnetian by Ovid.† On the Ægean side of the Chersonese, formed by the Gulf and the Ægean, is the city of Magnesia, above which was the promontory of Sepias, now *Cape St. George*, where the fleet of Xerxes suffered greatly from shipwreck. From this promontory along the coast to the north of Thessaly, stretch the ranges of mountains, Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus. Proceeding northward we come to the river Peneus, the eastern course of which, toward its mouth, is through the celebrated vale of Tempe. This delightful valley, the beauty of which was proverbial among the ancients, is about five miles long, and in general very narrow, in many places not above an acre and a half in breadth.‡ It divides Mount Ossa from Olympus. A description of it is to be seen in the third book of Ælian's *Various History*. West of Tempe, but on the river Peneus, is Larissa, the principal city of

* Cynthius Admeti vaccas pavisse Pheræas
Fertur et in parva delituisse casa.

Ov. Art. Am. II. 238.

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus
Pastor ab Amphryso.

Virg. Georg. III. 1.

† Cur unquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo.

Ov. Med. Jas V.

‡ Does the author mean the length of the side of a square containing an acre and a half? If so, the breadth was only 33 yards.

Thessaly, which retains its name. In the north of Thessaly were Azorus, now *Sorvitz*, and Oxyra. South of this is Gomphi, and below it Tricca, now *Tricula*. To the east, about the middle of Thessalia, on the river Enipeus, are the plain and city of Pharsalia, the memorable scene of the decisive battle between Cæsar and Pompey, May 12, B. C. 48, A. U. C. 706, in which Cæsar obtained the empire of the Roman world.

West of Thessalia was Epirus, now part of *Albania*, comprising, in the south Molossia, above which, on the western shore, is Thesprotia, and above it Chaonia, and still north, Orestis.

On Sinus Ambracius was Ambracia, the royal city of Pyrrhus and his descendants. Opposite to the promontory of Actium, on this gulf was Nicopolis, a city built by Augustus on the site of his camp, in honour of his decisive victory. Above it, in Thesprotia, was the lake called Palus Acherusia, into which two rivers flowed, the Cocytus and Acheron, and the river Thyamis, where Cicero's friend, Atticus, had a country seat called Amaltheum, near Torone. North of this was Buthrotum, now *Butrinto*, and above it Panormus, now *Panorma*; above which are Oricum and the Acro-Ceraunian mountains,* so called from their abrupt summits being often struck by lightning. They were remarkable for attracting storms, and dreaded by mariners on this account. In the interior of Epirus were the celebrated grove and oracular or vocal oaks of Dodona, sacred to Jupiter.

Extending over Thessaly and Epirus, from the Ægean to the Ionian Sea, was Macedonia, in its utmost limits as a Roman province; but the western

* Ille flagrant i
Aut Atho, aut Rhodopea, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Disjicit. Virg. Georg. I. 331.

Infames scopulos Acro-Ceraunia.

Hor. Od. I. 3.

part of Macedonia, above Chaonia, was more strictly speaking part of Illyricum, now *Albania*. The pure Greeks affected to disclaim the Macedonians and part of the Epirots; and Demosthenes always discriminates, in very pointed terms, between the Macedonian upstart Philip and the Greeks, especially the Athenians, who claimed their descent from remotest antiquity, and wore golden grasshoppers in their hair, to mark their aboriginal extraction. The splendid victories of Philip and Alexander subdued somewhat of this haughty spirit among their southern neighbours. Macedon, now *Roumelia*, was bounded on the south by Thessalia, on the east by Thracia, on the north by Moesia and Dardania, and on the west by Illyricum. It was possessed by several tribes, whose situations are not correctly known.

In the north east part was Pæonia, in the north west Pelagonia; along the central part was Sintica, bordering on Thrace; next to it were Migdonia and Æmathia, and west the Oreste and Eordani; along the southern boundary, to the east, was Edonis bordering on Thrace; next to it Chalcidice, lying between Sinus Strymonicus and Thermaicus. Within Sinus Thermaicus, to the south east was Pieria, bordering on Thessaly; and to the south west was Elymiotis. Immediately above Thessalia, on Sinus Thermaicus, now the *Gulf of Saloniki*, was Dium, now *Stan-dia*; above it was the river Haliacmon, and above that Pydna, now *Kitra*, often mentioned in Demosthenes. This was the place where Olympias, the mother of Alexander, was besieged and put to death by Cassander, and where the decisive battle was fought between the Romans, under Paulus Æmilius, and Perses, the last king of Macedon, June 22, B. C. 168, A. U. C. 586, which ended in the overthrow of Perses, and the reduction of Macedonia to a Roman province. Above Pydna was Methone, now *Leuterochori*, memorable in the contentions between Philip and the Athenians, and the scene of his first victory over them, B. C. 360, Ol. 105, 1.

the docility and ingenuous disposition of its inhabitants (Acts XVII, 10, &c.); and north of the *Æge*, or Edessa, the ancient royal city, now *Vodina*. At the north eastern extremity of the *Thermaicus* was the city of *Therma*, which gave its name to it, afterward called *Thessalonica*, or *Saloniki*, a city known from the preaches and epistles of St. Paul. The district between the *Thermaicus* and *Strymonicus* we have already seen was called *Chalcidice*. The lower part of the three peninsulas. The first peninsula, containing the *Sinus Thermaicus* and a smaller gulf, the *Sinus Toronæus*, now the *Gulf of Cassan* or *Phlegra*, or *Pallene*. At the north western extremity of this was the city of *Potidæa*, mentioned in the orations of Demosthenes. It was taken by the Corinthians, taken by the Athenians, and then given to them by Philip and given to the Romans. It was afterward called *Cassandria*, from Cassander, which name it still bears. At the mouth of the *Sinus Toronæus*, a little north east of *Potidæa*, was the scene of many contests between the Athenians. The cause of its inhabitants

peninsula contained between it and Sinus Toronæus was called Sithonia. On the western side of this peninsula was Torone, or *Toron*, which gave name to Sinus Toronæus; and on the east side was Singus, giving name to Sinus Singiticus. In the third and last peninsula, between Sinus Singiticus and Strymonicus, or *Gulf of Contessa*, was the celebrated mountain Athos, now called *Monte Santo*, from the number of religious houses. The southern promontory of Athos was called Nymphæum, and the eastern Acro-Athos. A narrow slip of land, which connects the north west of Athos with the continent, near the cities of Acanthus on the east, and Sana, on the west, was dug across by Xerxes, to afford a passage for his fleet, and save it from doubling the dangerous promontory of Acro-Athos. Above this, on Sinus Strymonicus, is Stagyra, now *Stagros*, the birth-place of Aristotle, who is hence called the Stagyræite; and near Stagyra was the tomb of Euripides. The river Strymon flows into the northern extremity of Sinus Strymonicus, separating Macedonia from Thrace. At its mouth was the city of Amphipolis, another of the causes of contention between Philip and the Athenians; also between the Athenians and Spartans, for it was an Athenian colony. It was also called Ennea Hodoi, or the nine ways, because Phyllis (daughter of Tiphon, king of Thrace), who had been deserted by Demophoon, made nine journeys here to watch for his return; and it was predicted that the Athenians should suffer here as many defeats. It is now called *Iamboli*. It is unnecessary to mention many of the obscure and inconsiderable towns in the interior and north of Macedonia. In the central parts were Heraclea and Stobi, and to the west was Lychnidus, now *Akrida*, in the district of Lyncestæ. The western coast of Macedonia, above Epirus, we have already said was properly Illyricum. Immediately above Epirus was Apollonia, now *Polina*, on the river Aous, or *Lao*; and north of it was Epidamnus, afterward called Dyrrachium.

which was frequented by the Romans, because it was nearly opposite to Brundisium, in Italy. The rest of the eastern shore of the Adriatic was occupied by the Illyricæ gentes, or Illyricum.

East of Macedonia was Thracia, which, though a barbarous country in the interior, had many Greek colonies on the coast. The geography of Thrace, as well as of Macedonia, is not ascertained. It was separated from Macedonia by the Strymon and the ridge of Mount Pangæus and Mount Rhodope* on the west, and from Mæsia by Mount Hæmus on the north; and on the east was the Euxine, and on the south was the Ægean sea.

The principal nations of Thrace were the Bessi, a savage people in the north west, and the Mædi below them, in the south west, at the top of the Ægean; their maritime parts were inhabited by the small tribes of the Bistones and Ciconii. In the centre were the Odrysæ, in the south the Pæti, and in the north east the Astæ. We have considered the Strymon as the eastern boundary of Macedonia; but, in its utmost extent, Macedonia reached as far as Mons Pangæus and the river Nessus, or Mestus, now *Mesto*, which flows into the Ægean a little east of the island of Thasus. Strymon, however, is the more ancient and natural boundary of Macedonia.

East of Amphipolis was Philippi, the scene of the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Antony and Augustus, B. C. 42, A. U. C. 712. Horace was a tribune in the vanquished army,† but afterward found a more congenial and profitable employment in the service of the musæ, and his patron Mecænas.

* ——— Flerunt Rhodopeiæ arces,
Altaque Pangæa, et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,
Atque Getæ, atque Hebrus, et Actias Orithyia.

Virg. Georg. IV. 461

† Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.

Hor. Sat. I, 6, 50

Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippij
Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni

This city is also known in the travels and epistles of St. Paul. At the mouth of the river Nessus was Abdera, the birth-place of the philosopher Democritus. Eastward are Maronea, Mesembria, Sarrum, or Serrhium, and Ænos, now respectively, *Marog-na*, *Miseira*, *Saros*, and *Eno*. Ænos is at the eastern mouth of the river Hebrus, now the *Maritza*. Inland on the west side of the Hebrus, was Scaptahyla, or, as Lucretius calls it, Scaptesula,† whither Thucydides (who had some gold and silver mines there in right of his wife,) retired after his banishment from Athens, to write the history of the Peloponnesian war. It is now called *Skepsilar*. The river Melas runs into the small gulf called Melanis Sinus, at the top of which was the city of Cardia, destroyed by Lysimachus when he founded the city of Lysimachia, a little south of it. Cardia was afterward called Hexamilium, now *Hexamili*, because the isthmus is six miles across. The peninsula contained between Melanis Sinus and Hellespontus was called Chersonesus Thracius, which is often mentioned in Demosthenes.

Hellespontus, which was so called from Helle, the sister of Phryxus, who was drowned there, is now called the *Strait of the Dardanelles*. The town of Sestos was on its western or European shore, opposite to Abydos, on the eastern or Asiatic shore. This was the place where Xerxes built his bridge of boats, and where Leander was drowned in swimming from Abydos in the night to visit his mistress Hero, who was priestess of Venus. It is now called *Zermunic*, and is the first place which was seized by the Turks in passing from Asia to Europe. Above

Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus facerem.

Hor. Epist. II. 2. 49.

Philippus et celerem fugam
Sensi, relicta non bene parmula.

Hor. Od. II. 7. 9.

† Quales expirat Scaptesula subtus odores

Lucret. VI. 810.

it is the little stream
 Athenian fleet was
 Dec. 13, B. C. 40
 the Peloponnesian
 now *Gallipoli*. At
 the sea widens again
 pontis, because it is
Black Sea. It is
 of *Marmora*, from
 now *Marmora*, at
 western angle was
dosto. About the
 Perinthus, afterwards
Erekli, from which
 was built across to
 astasius. East of
 and at its north east
 ty *Chrysoceras*, one
 of *Byzantium*, fixed
 the seat of the Roman
 him called Constantine
 ways preserved,
Estamboul. The
 ancient *Byzantium*
 ish sultan, Mahomet
 ple, May, 28, A. D.
 the seat of the Turkish
 many of the captives
 ly and the west ;
 of printing, which
 considered as instructive
 ing and pure religion
 strait, anciently
 the *Channel of*
 pontis with Pontus
 it enters near some
 ed the *Cyanææ*,

it is the little stream of *Ægos Potamos*, where the Athenian fleet was totally defeated by Lysander, Dec. 13, B. C. 405, Ol. 93, 4, which put an end to the Peloponnesian war. Still north is Callipolis, now *Gallipoli*. At the north part of the Hellespont the sea widens again, and was anciently called *Pontus*, because it was before the *Pontus Euxinus*, or *Black Sea*. It is now called the *White Sea*, from the little island of *Proconnesus*, now *Marmora*, which it contains. At its western angle was *Bisanthe*, or *Rhœdestus*, now *Costa*. About the middle of the north coast was *Perinthus*, afterward *Heraclea*, now corrupted into *Erekli*, from which a wall, called *Macron*, was built across to the *Euxine* by the emperor *Constantine*. East of it was *Selymbria*, now *Silivri*, and at its north east extremity, called from its shape *Chrysoceras*, or the Horn of Gold, was the city of *Byzantium*, fixed on by *Constantine the Great* as the seat of the Roman empire, A. D. 330, and since him called *Constantinople*, a name which it has always preserved, though it is called by the Turks *Estamboul*. That part of the city which was the ancient *Byzantium* is now the *seraglio*. The Turkish sultan, *Mahomet the Second*, took *Constantinople*, May, 28, A. D. 1453, and it has ever since been the seat of the Turkish empire. On this occasion many of the captive Greek inhabitants fled into the east and the west; and this event, with the invention of printing, which was nearly contemporary, is considered as instrumental to the restoration of learning and pure religion in the world. A very narrow strait, anciently called the *Thracian Bosphorus*, or the *Channel of Constantinople*, connects the *Hellespontus* with *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black Sea*, and it enters near some well known rocks, anciently called the *Cyanææ*, or *Symplegades*.* These

* *Compressos utinam Symplegades elisissent.*
Ovid. *Epist. Her. Med. J.*

from their appearing more or less open or confined, according to the course of the vessel, were said by the poets to open and shut upon the ships which entered, and crush them to pieces. The *Argo* had a narrow escape, as we are told by Apollonius Rhodius, with the loss of her rudder. Proceeding along the north coast of the Euxine we find Halmydessus, or Salmydessus, a city remarkable for its shipwrecks. It is now called *Midjeh*. A little above it is Bizya, the residence of Tereus, the husband of Procne. Above it is the promontory of Thynias, whence came the Thyni, who settled afterward in Asia, and gave name to Bithynia. Above it was Apollonia, afterward Sozopolis, now *Siseboli*: above it, at the north east extremity of Thrace, was Hæmi-extrema, now *Emineh-borun*; and almost at the north west extremity was Philippopolis, so called from Philip, the father of Alexander, which preserves its name. In the centre was Adrianopolis, now *Adrianople*, near the confluence of the three rivers, the Hebrus, Tonsus, and Ardiscus, by the waters of which Orestes was purified from the pollution of his mother's blood; whence the place was formerly called Orestias...



CHAPTER X.



GRECIAN ISLANDS.

THESE we shall describe beginning from the north of the *Ægean Sea*, or Archipelago, along the coast of Greece; and afterwards those on the coast of *Asia Minor*. Nearly under the mouth of the

Hebrus was the island of Samothrace, or *Samothraki*, remarkable for the sanctity of its asylum, and the mysterious worship of four deities called the Cabiri. Its reputation continued to the time of Juvenal.* Below it was Imbrus, or *Imbro*, where the same deities were worshipped. West of Samothrace, and a little west of the mouth of the river Nestus, was Thasos, now *Thapso*, remarkable for its fertility, its wines, and its marble quarries. South west of Imbrus, and about midway in the *Ægean* sea, between the coast of Greece and Asia Minor, was the island of Lemnos, fabled to have received Vulcan when he fell from heaven, who is therefore called the Lemnian god. It is now called *Stalimine*, according to a corruption we have frequently noticed. Lemnos was infamous for the massacre committed by the Lemnian women on their husbands and all the male inhabitants of the island, a full account of which is given by Valerius Flaccus, in the second book of his Argonautic expedition. The principal town was Myrina, now *Palæocastri*; in whose forum was the famous statue of the ox, made by Myron, the back of which, at the winter solstice, was overshadowed by Mount Athos, though 87 miles distant! West of Lemnos was the small island Peparethus, or *Piperi*, and *Palagnisi*; and south west of it was Halonesus, or *Dromo*. South west of the coast of Magnesia, were the islands of Scopelos and Sciathos, which still keep their names. South of these, below Maliacus Sinus, was the large island of Eubœa, lying along the coast of Locris, Bœotia, and Attica. Opposite to Aulis, in Bœotia, the channel between the continent and the island of Eubœa is very narrow, and has the name of Euripus. Chalcis, one of the principal cities of Eubœa, was opposite to Aulis: from a corruption of Euripus, it is now called *Egri-*

* ——— Jures licet et Samothracum
Et postrorum aras. ——— Juv. Sat. III. 144.

po ; and then corrupted by mariners into *Negropont*. The next principal city in Eubœa was Eretria, now *Gravalinais*, a little below Chalcis. At the south extremity of Eubœa are two promontories, one called Carystus, now *Caristo*, remarkable for its fine marble quarries, the other, on the eastern or Ægean side, called Caphareus,* memorable for the shipwreck of the Grecian fleet on their return from Troy. At the northern extremity of Eubœa was Istiœa, or Oreus, now *Orio*. This part of the coast of Eubœa was called the Artemisium littus. East of this part of Eubœa was the island of Scyros, now *Skyro*, where Achilles was brought up in the court of Lycamedes, disguised as a female, to avoid being sent to the Trojan war. Below Eubœa, inclining toward the east, we find a cluster of islands called the Cyclades. The island nearest to Eubœa is Andros, now *Andro* ; and below it is Tenos, or *Tine*, which is separated from it only by a narrow channel. A little to the west, lying as it were between Andros and Tenos, is the little island Gyarus,† whither the Roman exiles were sent, and a little south west of Tenos is Syros, now *Syra*. West of Tenos off the coast of Attica and promontory of Sunium, is Ceos, now *Zia* ; a little south east of which is Cythnus, now *Thermia* ; and a little below it is Seriphus, now *Serpho*. South east of Seriphus is Siphnus, or *Siphanto*, and south west of Siphnus is Cimolus, now *Argentiera*, and Melos, or *Milo*. East of Melos are the inconsiderable islands of Pholegandros, Siconos, and Ios, now *Polecandro*, *Sikino*, and *Nio*. Below Ios is Thera, or *Santorin*, whose inhabitants colonised Cyrene, in Africa ; east of which is Ana-

* Scit triste Minervæ
Sidus, et Euboicæ cautes, ultorque Caphareus.
Virg. Æn. XI. 260.

† Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi
Ut Gyaræ clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho.
Juvenal Sat. X. 100.

phe, or *Namphio* ; and north east of it is *Astypalæa*,* or *Stampolia*. North of *Astypalæa* is *Amorgus*, now *Amorgo* ; north west of which is *Naxos*,† now *Naxia*, celebrated for its worship of *Bacchus* ; and adjoining to it on the west, were *Paros*, and the smaller island of *Olearos*, or *Antiparos*, which have the names of *Paro* and *Antiparo*.—This was the region of the finest white marble.‡ Above *Paros* was the island of *Delos*, the birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana* ; which was held so sacred, that all sick persons were transported to the neighbouring island of *Rhenea*, lest it should be polluted by their death. On the opposite, or north east side, was the little island of *Myconus*, now *Myconi*. Thus we may observe that the *Cyclades* were spread in a semicircular form round *Delos*, as a centre.

The ancient names of *Delos* were *Asteria* and *Ortygia*, the latter being derived from the number of quails which frequented the island. The ancients believed that the island had been moveable formerly, and carried about by the waves ; but that when *Apollo* was born there it became fixed.§ ✕

Below the *Cyclades* was the great island of *Crete*, now *Candia*, the birth place of *Jupiter*. The western extremity of *Crete* was a promontory called *Criu Metopon*, or the ram's forehead, now *Crio* ; its eastern was called *Samonium*, now *Salmon* ; and its northern was called *Cimaris*, now *Spada*. About the

* *Cinctaque pisceis Astypalæa vadis.* Ov. Art. II. 82.

† *Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam,
Oleoron niveamque Paron, sparsasque per equor
Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta consita terris.*
Virg. Æn. III. 125.

‡ *Splendentis Paro marmore purius.* Hor. Od. I. 19, 6.

§ *Sacra mari colitur medie gratissima tellus,
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Ægeο ;
Quam plus Arcitenens oras et littora circum
Errantem, Mycone celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
Immotamque coll dedit, et contemnere ventos.*
Virg. Æn. III. 73.

centre of Crete was the celebrated Mount Ida,* where Jupiter was nursed ; whence came the worship of Cybele, and of the priests called the Curetes, or Idæi Dactyli. On the north coast toward the west end of the island, was Cydonia, now *Canea*. The Cretans were expert archers, and the Cydonians† were reputed the best among them. Toward the eastern part where the shore bends to the south, at the narrowest part of the island, was the city of Gnosus, the kingdom of Minos, so celebrated for his justice as to be made one of the judges in the infernal regions. With this place we associate the names of Ariadne, Theseus, Dædalus, the labyrinth, and Minotaur. South of it was Lyctos, now *Lassite*. Dictē‡ was a mountain at the eastern extremity of the island, sometimes giving name to the whole island. In a cave of this mountain Jupiter is said to have been fed by bees with honey.§ Along the south shore at the narrowest part of the island, is Hiera Pytna, now *Gira Petra* ; west of which is Gortyna, near which are said to be some ruins resembling a subterraneous labyrinth. Off the north shore of Crete is the little island of Dia, now *Standia* ; and below the south shore is Gaulos, now *Gozo* of Candia, to distinguish it from the Gozo of Malta. North west of Crete, and off the promontory of Malea, is the island of Cythera, now *Cerigo*, sacred to Venus, who was supposed to have risen

* Creta maris magni medio jacet insula ponto,
Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostræ.

* * * *

Hinc mater cultrix Cybele, Corybantiaque æra,
Idæumque nemus: ————— Virg. *Æn.* III. 104.

† Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu. Hor. *Od.* IV. 9. 17.

‡ ————— Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva.
Virg. *Æn.* III. 171.

§ ————— Pro qua mercede, canoros
Curetum sonitus Corybantiaque æra secutæ,
Dictæo regem superum pavere sub antro.
Virg. *Georg.* IV. 150.

from the sea in its vicinity, and is hence called Cytherea.

Off the coast of Elis, on the west side of Greece, is Zacynthus, now *Zante*, south of which are the islands of the Strophades,* now *Strivali*, so called because Calais and Zethus turned back here from pursuing the Harpies. Above Zacynthus, almost opposite Sinus Corinthiacus, is Cephalenia, now *Cefalonia*, on the east coast of which the city of Same still retains its name. The island of Ithaca lies to the north east of it, and is now called *Theaki*. Above these, off the coast of Thesprotia, lies the island of Corcyra, now *Corfu*. It was originally colonised by the Corinthians, and is memorable for having given occasion to the Peloponnesian wars, and for a dreadful sedition which prevailed there during part of that war, and is finely described by Thucydides in his third book. This island was called Phæacia by Homer, who describes the gardens and orchards of its king Alcinous.

We shall now describe the Grecian islands adjoining the coast of Asia. A little below the Hellespont, off the coast of Troas, is the small island Tenedos,† the fatal station to which the Grecian fleet retired for concealment while awaiting the result of the stratagem for the capture of Troy. Below it, off the coast of Mysia, is Lesbos, now called *Mitylin*, from Mitylene, its ancient capital, on its eastern coast. It was the birth place of Sappho. Above Mitylene, in the north eastern extremity of Lesbos, was Methymna, now *Porto Petera*. Below Lesbos, off the coast of Ionia, was Chios, now *Scio*, one of the

* ——— Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ
Insulæ Ionio in magno: quas dira Celæno,
Harpÿiæque colunt aliæ. Virg. *Æn.* III. 211.

† Est in conspectu Tenedos notissima fama
Insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
Nunc tantum sinus, et statio malefida carinis,
Huc se diversi, secreto in littore condunt,
Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenæ.
Virg. *Æn.* II. 2.

reputed birth-places of Homer, where his school is still shown.* The Chian and Lesbian wines† were anciently, and still are in high repute. Below Chios, off the southern extremity of Ionia, is Samos, which keeps its name. Juno‡ was worshipped here with peculiar honours. A little west of Samos was Icaria, now *Nicaria*. Below these, off the coast of Caria, is a number of scattered isles, called from that circumstance the Sporades. Below Icaria is Pathmos, to which St. John was banished. Below it is Leros, which keeps its name, and Calymna, now *Calmina*. Below this was Cos, a larger island, off the coast of Doris, now *Stan Co*, the birth-place of Apelles and Hippocrates. Below it are Nisyrus and Telos, now *Nisiri* and *Procopia*. Under Doris, where the shore of Asia Minor turns to the east, is the island of Rhodes, now *Rhodes*, well known in the history of the Grecians, Persians, Romans, and Mahometans. Its principal city was Rhodes, where was the famous colossus of the sun, whose legs are falsely supposed to have stood on each side of the harbour, and admitted between them ships in full sail. It was the work of Chares, the pupil of Lysippus, erected about 300 years B. C. and thrown down by an earthquake, about 120 years after, in which state it continued till it was sold by the Saracens, after their conquest of Rhodes, A. D. 672, to a Jew,

* The places which contended for the birth-place of Homer are mentioned in these lines—

Septem urbes certant de stirpe insignis Homeri,
Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ.

Of these Chios and Smyrna have the best claim. The uniformity of plan and diction convinces me that the *Iliad*, with possibly a small exception, is the work of one man. The *Odysey* I attribute to different authors, and to a later age.

† Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,
Et Chia vina aut Lesbia. Hor. Epod. IX. 33.

‡ Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo.— Virg. Æn. I. 15.

who broke it up, and loaded 900 camels with the brass. About midway between Rhodes and Crete the island of Carpathus, now *Scarpanto*, gave name to the Carpathian Sea.

In the eastern part of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Cilicia, was the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Its principal city was Salamis, toward the east, founded by Teucer,* when banished by Telamon from the island of Salamis in Sinus Saronicus. It was overwhelmed by the sea, and afterward rebuilt in the fourth century, under the name of Constantia, and is now called *Constansa*. A little below it is the present capital of Cyprus called *Famagosta*, from the ancient promontory of Ammochothos, or the sand-hill. South west of this was Citium, now *Cito*, the birth-place of the great stoic philosopher Zeno. South west of Citium was Amathus, whence Venus, who was worshipped there, was called Amathusia. West of this was Curium, now *Piscopeia*. In the western extremity of the island was Paphos, now *Limmeson Antica*, the famous city of Venus; and above it was a more recent Paphos, now *Bapha*. On the northern coast Soli is now *Solia*, Lapethus, *Lapeto*, and Chytrus, *Cytria*. Idalium† is thought to have been about the centre of the eastern part of the island.

The Grecian Seas were distinguished by various names. The southern part of the Hadriatic, washing the western coast of Greece, was called Mare

* ————— Teucer Salamina patremque
 Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo
 Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
 Sic tristes affatus amicos :
 Quo nos cunque feret melior fortuna parente,
 Ibimus, O socii comitesque;
 Nil desperandum, Teucro duce et auspice Teucro,
 Certus enim promisit Apollo,
 Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.

Hor. Od. I, 7, 21.

† Est Paphos Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera.

Virg. Æn. X, 86.

ium;* the sea between Crete and Africa was called Lybicum† Pelagus; above Crete, Mare Creticum;‡ between Crete and Rhodes, Carpathium Pelagus;§ near the island of Icaria, Icarium Mare;|| between Attica and the Cyclades, Myrtoum Mare.¶ the rest of the Archipelago was called by the general name of Mare Ægæum. The modern term Archipelago is of doubtful and curious derivation. It is doubtful whether Egio Pelago, or Agio Pelago, is the original modern term; the former a corruption of the word Ægeum, and the latter derived from the city of the monasteries on Mount Athos and in the islands. From one or the other of these terms, sailors are supposed to have adopted the corruption of Archipelago. ✕

* Nosse quot Ionii veniant ad littora fluctus.

Virg. Georg. II. 109.

† Delphinum similes qui per maria humida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant.

Virg. Æn. V. 595.

‡ Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
Portare ventis.

Hor. Od. I. 26, 2.

§ Quicumque Bithyna lacessit
Carpathium pelagus carina.

Hor. Od. I. 35, 7.

|| Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum
Mercator metuens.

Hor. Od. I. 1, 15.

¶ ———— Ut trabe Cypria
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.

Hor. Od. I. 1, 13.

CHAPTER XI.

ASIA MINOR.

THE country which we call Asia Minor (a term not in use among the ancients) is now called *Anatolia*, or rather *Anadoli*, from *ἀνατολή* the east. It comprises the provinces between the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas. Along the shore of Pontus Euxinus, adjoining Propontis, is Bithynia, next to which is Paphlagonia, and east of it Pontus, reaching to the river Ophis, where the shore of Pontus Euxinus begins to turn to the north. Below the eastern part of Bithynia and Paphlagonia is Galatia. South of Propontis is Mysia, below it is Lydia, and below Lydia is Caria. These three provinces lie along the eastern shores of the *Ægean*, but their coasts are chiefly occupied by Grecian colonies. Below the Hellespont the coast of Mysia is called Troas, the scene of the *Iliad* of Homer. The south coast of Mysia and a little of the north of Lydia are called *Æolis* or *Æolia*. The remaining coast of Lydia is called *Ionian*. There were also some Ionian cities on the coast of Caria; and the south west coast of Caria was called Doris. East of Caria was Lycia, and east of Lycia was Pamphylia, with Pisidia to the north, and to the north east Isauria and Lycaonia. East of Pamphylia was Cilicia. In the centre, east of Lydia, was the large province of Phrygia; and east of Phrygia was Cappadocia.

Bithynia was originally called Bebrycia: two Thracian nations, the Thyni and Bithyni, who settled there, gave it the name of Bithynia. It is separated from Mysia by the Rhyndacus on the north and from

Paphlagonia by the Parthenius on the east ; on the north it is bounded by Pontus Euxinus, and on the south by Phrygia and Galatia. On the west frontier the great mountain of Olympus gave the name of Olympena to the surrounding territory. At the foot of Olympus was the city Prusa, now *Bursa*, which gave the title of Prusias to the kings of Bithynia. One of this name betrayed Hannibal to the Romans, who poisoned himself to escape falling into their hands, B. C. 183, A. U. C. 571. The next city is Nicæa, now *Isnik*, on the banks of lake Ascanius, north east of Prusa. Here was the general Council held under Constantine the Great, when the Nicene Creed was drawn up, A. D. 325. North of Nicæa is Nicomedia, now called *Isnickmid*, and west of it, towards the Bosphorus, is Libyssa, now *Gebise*, which derived its name from containing the tomb of the great African general, Hannibal. At the point where the Propontis begins to contract was Chalcedon, called the city of the blind, in derision for its founders having overlooked the pleasant and advantageous situation of Byzantium : it is now *Kadikœi*. Opposite to Byzantium, or Constantinople, was Chrysopolis, now *Scutari*. On the Bosphorus was a celebrated temple of Jupiter Urius, the dispenser of favourable winds : it is now called *Ioron*. The Thyni, a Thracian nation, were settled on this part of the shore of the Euxine, extending from the Bosphorus to the river Sangarius, or Sagaris, now the *Sakaria*. On the east of the Sangarius were the Mariandyni, and in the north east part of their district was the powerful city of Heraclea Pontica, now *Erekli*. A small peninsular promontory to the north west is called Acherusia ; and it is said that Hercules dragged Cerberus from hell through a cavern in this promontory. North east of the Mariandyni are the Caucones, adjoining Paphlagonia.

Paphlagonia extends from the river Parthenius, now *Partheni*, to the great river Halys, now *Kizil-Ermak*, or the red river, which was the boundary of

the dominions of Crœsus king of Lydia. In the north were the Heneti, who are said to have passed over into Italy after the Trojan war, where they established themselves under the name of Veneti. The principal cities were on the coast of the Euxine: Amastris*, now *Amastreh*, Cytorus, now *Kitros*; north east of which was the promontory of Carambis, now *Cape Karampi*, opposite to Crieu Metopon in the Tauric Chersonese; and a little below is Sinope, a Grecian colony, founded by the Milesians, and the birth-place of Diogenes. It was the capital of Pontus in the reign of Mithridates, and is now called *Sinub*.

Under the eastern part of Bithynia and Paphlagonia is Galatia. A colony detached from the great Gaulish emigration, under Brennus, B. C. 270, crossed the Hellespont, and settled in the north of Phrygia and Cappadocia, where, mingling with some Grecian colonies, they caused the country to obtain the name of Gallo-Græcia, or Galatia; and what is singular, they continued to speak the Celtic language in the days of St. Jerome, 600 years after their emigration. On the confines of Phrygia and Bithynia were the city of Pessinus, originally Phrygian, and Mount Dindymus, remarkable for the worship of Cybele, hence called Dindymene.† Her image was brought from this place to Rome, with a miracle attending it,‡ in the second Punic war. A little north of Pessinus was Gordium, where Alexander cut to pieces the Gordian knot, respecting which there was an ancient tradition, that the person who could untie it should possess the empire of Asia. East of Pes-

* Amastris Pontica et Cytore buxifer.

Catull. IV. 13.

† Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
Non Liber æque. ———

Hor. Od. I. 16, 5.

‡ Claudia, a vestal, had been accused of incontinence, and the goddess was prevailed upon by her prayers to vouchsafe her testimony to her innocence, by enabling her to remove by her girdle the ship which had grounded in the Tiber.—Or. Fast. IV, 315.

sinus was Ancyra, now *Angora*, from which the shawls and hosiery made of goat's hair were originally brought. Near this place Bajazet was conquered and made prisoner by Timour the Great. East of this, on the confines of Paphlagonia, is Gangra, now *Kankiari*, the residence of Cicero's friend Deiotarus, one of the tetrarchs or princes of Galatia, in whose favour we have an oration of Cicero to the Senate. Gangra, was sometimes considered as one of the principal cities in Paphlagonia. It is not necessary to enter into a detail of the other cities in Galatia; but we may observe, in proof of the Gaulish origin of the people, that the northern part of them was called the Tectosages.

East of Paphlagonia and Galatia is Pontus, extending along the coast of the Euxine, from the mouth of the Halys to the Ophis. It was originally part of Cappadocia, and was formed first into a Satrapy, and then into an independent kingdom, about B. C. 300. From the mouth of the Halys the first important city is Amisus, now *Samsun*, a Greek colony, aggrandized by Mithridates. The sea forms a gulf here called Amisenus Sinus; and the river Iris, called *Jekil-Ermark*, or the green river, flows into the sea at this place. Upon its banks, at a distance inland, was Amasea, now *Amasieh*, the chief city of Pontus, and the birth-place of Mithridates and Strabo the geographer. Above it was Magnopolis, built by Pompey; and below it, in a direction nearly south, was Zele, where Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, so quickly, that he wrote his account of his victory to the senate in these three words, "Veni, vidi, vici." East of Zele was the city of Comana, now *Almons*, and called Pontica, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Cappadocia. Both cities were celebrated for their temples, and college of priests, consecrated to Bellona, who was, however-worshipped by those oriental nations rather as the Goddess of Love than of War. Above Comana is Neo-Cæsarea, now Niksar. Toward the

sea is the river Thermodon, now *Terme*, which runs through the plains of Themiscyra, the ancient residence of those warlike females the Amazons.* East of this river was Polemonium, now *Vatija*, built by Polemon, who was established in the kingdom of Marc Antony; and east of Polemonium was Cerasus, now *Keresoun*, from which Lucullus introduced the first cherries into Italy in the Mithridatic war. At a distance east of it, almost on the confines of Colchis, was Trapezus, now *Trebisond*, the first Greek colony which received the 10000 Greeks in their retreat under Xenophon, and subsequently the seat of Grecian Emperors, so well known in romance, and so little in history. South east of Trapezus, above the banks of the river Ophis, was Teches, or Tesqua, now *Tekeh*, the mountain from which the troops of Xenophon had the first view of the sea, so finely described in the latter part of the fourth book of the Anabasis. The south east part of Pontus was occupied by the tribes of Chalybes, or, as Strabo calls them, the Chaldæi.

On the coast of the Ægean Sea the first province is Mysia, bounded by Bithynia on the east, the Propontis on the north, the Ægean on the west, and Lydia on the south. The Rhyndacus, often mistaken by travellers for the Granicus, separates it from Bithynia. Proceeding thence westward, along the shore of Propontis, we come to the island of Cyzicus, now a peninsula, which preserves its name. Cyzicus was anciently a very flourishing city. A little west of it is the river Granicus, the scene of the first great battle between Alexander and the armies of Darius, May 22, B. C. 334, Ol. 111, 3, where 30000 Macedonians are said to have defeated 600 000 Persians; it is now a torrent called *Ousvola*. The city of Lampsacus, now *Lamsaki*, is on the

* ——— Cum flumina Thermodontis
Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.

Virg. Æn. XI. 659.

Hellespont, and was famous for the worship of Priapus, hence called the Hellespontian, or Lampsacan God.* Alexander resolved to destroy this city on account of the vices of its inhabitants, but it was saved by the philosopher Anaximenes, who, knowing that Alexander had sworn to deny his request, begged him to destroy it. A little below is Percote, which was given by Artaxerxes to Themistocles to maintain his wardrobe. Below it is Abydos, nearly opposite to Sestos, but a little more to the south. South of Abydos, toward the mouth of the Hellespont, is the famous plain of Troy. The coast of Mysia, between the Hellespont and the promontory of Lectum, has received the names of Troas, from Troy, and, in its northern part, Dardania, from the city of Dardanus, at the entrance of the Hellespont, which, though now destroyed, has given to the Hellespont the name of the *Dardanelles*.

Modern travellers differ much in their accounts of the plain of Troy, and in the position which they assign to the ancient city of Troja, or Ilium. Mr. Gell, in his accurate and interesting survey of the Troad, accompanied with many beautiful and faithful engravings, thinks that he has discovered some vestiges of the city near the village of Bounarbachî; but the fact probably is, that, though some strong outlines, such as Ida, and the promontory of Rhœtæum and Sigæum, may remain, the lapse of 3000 years may have caused so great a change in the general face of the country, as to have obliterated every vestige of the ancient city. Troy was more than once rebuilt under the names of Troja and Ilium, generally in a situation nearer the sea than the ancient city is supposed to have occupied. It stood between two rivers, the Scamander, or Xanthus, and the Simois, which formed a junction before they entered the Hellespont. Both these rivers rose in

* *Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.* Virg. Georg. IV. 111.

Mount Ida, a very lofty range of mountains east of Troy. The summit of Ida was called Gargarus. The northern promontory of the shore, at the entrance of the Hellespont, was called the promontory of Rhœtæum; and the southern the promontory of Sigæum; between these the Grecian camp and ships were stationed. South of the island of Tenedos were Chrysa and Sminthium, where was the temple of the Sminthian Apollo, and the residence of his priest Chryses, the father of Briseis. Below it is the promontory of Lectum, now called *Cape Baba*. South east of it is Assus, now *Asso*; south east of which was Antandrus, now *Antandro*. Inland, about the middle of the Troad, was Scepsis, where the original writings and library of Aristotle were discovered, as we are told by Strabo. They were much injured by having been buried carelessly in a damp place by the descendants of Neleus, one of the scholars of Theophrastus, to whom Aristotle had left them, in order to prevent them from being seized by Eumenes, king of Pergamus. They were at length dug up, and sold to Apellicon of Teios for a large sum. North ~~east~~ of Scepsis was the city of Zeleia, mentioned in Homer; and south ~~east~~ of it was the Hypoplacian Thebes, the birth-place of Andromache, which was occupied by a Cilician colony in the time of the Trojan war. A little below Thebes the shore begins to turn to the south. The remainder of the coast of Mysia, and part of Lydia, to the river Hermus,* whose sands were mingled with gold, were called *Æolia*, or *Æolis*, being occupied, after the fall of Troy, by *Æolian* Greeks. Here is Adramyttium, now *Adramitti*, an Athenian colony, mentioned in the Acts, ch. xxvii. 2. Below Adramyttium was Pergamus, now *Bergamo*, the capital of a kingdom which the Romans enlarged in favour of Eumenes, after they had defeated Antiochus, king

* — Auro turbidus Hermus. Virg. Georg. II, 137

of Syria. The kingdom was left to the Roman people by Attalus the last king, B. C. 133, A. U. C. 621. Here was the library founded by Eumenes in opposition to the library of Ptolemy at Alexandria, who, from motives of jealousy, forbade the exportation of Egyptian papyrus, in consequence of which Eumenes invented vellum, hence called Pergamena. This library contained 200000 volumes, and was transported to Alexandria by Antony and Cleopatra. Pergamus is one of the churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ch. ii. 11; and was the birth-place of the physician Galen. It stood on the banks of the Caicus, and its port Elæa is now called *Ialea*. Between Adramyttium and Elæa were the maritime cities of Lyrnessus, Atarneus, and Pitane; and a little below Elæa was the promontory of Cana, now *Coloni*, near which were the little islands called Arginusæ, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was completely defeated by the Athenians, under the command of Conon, B. C. 406, Ol. 93, 3. ;

Below the river Caicus was Lydia, called anciently Mæonia, having Mysia on the north, Phrygia on the east, Caria on the south, and the Ægean on the west. The coast of Lydia, nearly to the Hermus, was called Æolis; and below the Hermus, having been occupied by Grecian colonies about B. C. 900, obtained the name of Ionia, the cities of which we shall describe before we give an account of the interior, or Persian part of it. Below the Caicus was Cyme, or Cumæ, the most powerful of the Æolian colonies, now affording only a few vestiges at a place called *Nemourt*. A colony from Cyme founded the city of Cumæ, on the coast of Campania, in Italy, the residence of the Cumæan Sibyl. Below it is Phocæa,*

* Sed juremus in hæc; simul imis saxa renarint
Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas:
Nulla sit hac potior sententia, Phocæorum
Velut profugit execrata civitas.

Hor. Epod. XVI, 25.

I have reversed the order of the lines in Horace, for the convenience of shortening the quotation.

now *Fochia*, an Ionian colony, whose inhabitants deserted it, to avoid being subject to the power of Cyrus; and having sworn never to return, till a mass of iron, which they sunk, should rise to the surface, founded the city of Marseilles, in Gaul, about 540 B. C. Below Phocæa was the city of Smyrna, now called *Ismur*, one of the reputed birth-places of Homer, and a flourishing city of Anatolia. The little river Meles, which flows by Smyrna, has given to Homer the name of Melesigenes, because he was said to have been born on its banks; he is also called Mæonius,* from having been born in Lydia. Smyrna stands at the eastern extremity of a gulf called Smyrnæus Sinus, which forms a peninsula, near the entrance of which is Clazomenæ, now *Vourla*, the birth-place of the philosopher Anaxagoras and other great men. North west of it is Erythræ, opposite to the island of Chios, the residence of one of the Sibyls. At the southern entrance of this peninsula was Teos, the birth-place of Anacreon, hence called the Teian bard; and below it was Lebedus, which was ruined by Lysimachus, and continued so in the days of Horace.† Below it was Colophon, another of the cities which contended for the birth of Homer: it was the native city of Mimnermus and Nicander. The Colophonian cavalry generally turned the scale on the side on which they fought: hence *Colophonem addere* became a proverb for putting an end to a business. Below Colophon on the banks of the Cayster, was the city of Ephesus, celebrated for its temple of Diana, one of the wonders of the ancient world. It is now a mass of ruins under the name of *Aiosoluc*. Ephesus is memorable in the writings and travels of St. Paul, and is the first of the churches mentioned by St. John in the Revela-

* Non si priores Mæonius tenet
Sedes Homerus.

Hor. Od. IV, 9, 5.

† Scis Lebedus quid sit, Gabiis desertior atque
Fidenis vicus.

Hor. Epist. I. 11, 5.

tion, ch. ii. 1. The Cayster flowed through a marsh called the Asian marsh, much frequented by water fowl,* and mentioned by Homer and Virgil. It is now called the *Kitchik-Minder*, or little Mæander. Below Ephesus was Magnesia, on the Mæander, which must be distinguished from another city of the same name near Mount Sipylus, in the inland parts of Lydia. Here Themistocles died, B. C. 449, Ol. 82, 4; and the Romans gave a signal defeat to Antiochus, king of Syria, B. C. 187, A. U. C. 567. Below it, and opposite to the island of Samos, is Mount Mycale, celebrated for the defeat and destruction of the Persian fleet by the Grecians, Sept. 22. B. C. 479, Ol. 75, 2, on the same day on which their army, under Mardonius, was defeated at Platææ. At the foot of this mountain was Priene, the birth-place of Bias, one of the seven contemporary sages of Greece. The winding river Mæander is the boundary of Lydia and Caria.

We shall now quit the Ionian coast of Lydia, and take a short view of the interior, or Persian part. At the north, nearly due east of Cyme, is Thyatira, one of the churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ch. ii. 18, now *Ak-hisar*. South west of it is Magnesia, now *Magnisa*, where some fix the defeat of Antiochus. Both these places are on the north side of the Hermus. This Magnesia is called *Magnesia Sipyli*, or Magnesia at the foot of Mount Sipylus, to distinguish it from the other Magnesia ad Mæandrum. Mount Sipylus was the residence of Niobe, hence called *Sipyleian*;† it is on the south side of the Hermus. South east of it was Sardis, the capital of Lydia, and the royal residence of Crœ-

* Jam varias pelagi volucres, et quæ Asia circum
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri.

Virg. Georg. I. 383.

† Nec tantum Niobe bis sex ad busta superba
Solicito lætarymas depluit e Sipylo.

Propert. II, 20, 7.

sus,* the last and proverbially rich king of Lydia, who was taken prisoner by Cyrus, B. C. 548, Ol. 58, 1. Sardis was at the foot of Mount Tmolus, now *Bour-dag*, or the cold mountain, and was watered by the river Pactolus, whose sands, like those of the Hermus, were mingled with gold. It is one of the churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ch. iii. 1, and is now a small village called *Sart*. South of Sardis, near the confines of Caria, a little north of the Mæandrian Magnesia, was Tralles, anciently a strong city, but now only a small place called *Sultan-hisar*. East of Sardis, toward Phrygia, was *Philadelphia*, another of the seven churches, Rev. iii. 7, which, together with Sardis, and ten more of the principal cities of Asia, were overwhelmed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, A. D. 17. A great tract of this and the adjoining country of Phrygia was called *Catakekau-mene*, or the burnt country, in consequence of the frequent earthquakes and subterranean fires.

Caria is separated from Lydia by the Mæander, and is bounded on the west by the Ægean, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the east by Phrygia. The inhabitants of Caria were proverbially considered as barbarous and despicable among the Greeks, and the name of Carian was synonymous to that of slave. The name of Ionia was continued to the north part of the coast of Caria. Here was the city of Miletus, once a great and flourishing state, which sent out many colonies, and had a leading influence in the affairs of Ionia. Its actual site is unknown, except that it must now be somewhat inland, the sands brought down by the river Latmus having choaked up its harbour. Thales, one of the wisest of the seven contemporary Grecian sages, was a native of this place ; and so were Anaximenes,

* Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos,
 Quid concinna Samos? quid Cressi regia Sardis?
 Smyrna quid et Colophon? majora minorane fama?

Hor. Epist. 1, 11, 1.

Hecataeus, Timotheus the musician, and several other great men. This was the last of the Ionian cities; but Grecian colonies still occupied the west coast. Below Miletus was Iassus, now *Assam Kalasi*, and in a peninsula, formed by the Iassian and Ceramic gulfs, was Myndus, now *Myndes*; and opposite to it, on the Ceramic gulf, was the city of Halicarnassus, now *Bodron*, a Grecian colony, once the residence of the kings of Caria. Here was the splendid tomb, built by Artemisia queen of Caria, for her husband Mausolus, which was one of the wonders of the ancient world, and has given to all magnificent sepulchres the name of mausoleums. It was the birth-place of Herodotus, the father of history, of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Heraclitus, and many other great men; and is memorable also for the long siege which it maintained against Alexander, under the command of Memnon, the general of Darius. The peninsula between Sinus Ceramicus (so called from the city of Ceramus, now *Keramo*) and Sinus Doridis, was called Doris, being peopled by Dorian colonies. Here was the city of Cnidus, sacred to Venus,* near a promontory called Triopium, now *Cape Crio*. In the interior of Caria, Alabanda, was a principal city, situate near the Mæander. Toward the south coast was Stratonicea, now *Eski Shehr*, so called from Stratonica, the wife of Antiochus Soter; and on the confines of Phrygia was Aphrodisias, now *Gheira*.

Lycia was bounded by Caria on the west, by Phrygia on the north, by Pisidia and Pamphylia on the east, and by the Mediterranean on the south, and mostly on the west and east. At the head of the western gulf was Telmissus, now *Macri*, the inhabitants of which were reputed skilful magicians. The gulf has taken, both in ancient and modern times, the

* Quæ Cnidon
Fulgenter tenet Cycladas et Paphon
Junctis vixit ora.

name of the city, but was called Glaucus, from the Lycian hero of that name in Homer. Mount Crægus,* sacred to Diana, runs along this gulf. The fabulous monster Chimera, said to have been subdued by Bellerophon, was a volcano in this ridge, which he cultivated. South of it were the river and city of Xanthus, now *Eksenide* ;† and a little below it was Patara, now *Patera*, remarkable for having been thought the residence of Apollo during half the year. Xanthus is memorable for the obstinacy of the defence which its inhabitants made against Brutus. They set the city on fire, and rushed into the flames with such resolution, that, though Brutus offered a reward for every Xanthian brought alive to him, he could save only 150 men, and these much against their will. East of Patara is Myra, which still retains its name ; east of which were the Lycian mountains and city of Olympus, near the Promontorium Sacrum, and the Chelidonæ Insulæ, now *Cape Kelidoni*. This is considered as the commencement of the great ridge of Mount Taurus. Above it is Phaselis, now *Fionda*, where is a passage along the sea, so contracted by a steep ridge of Mount Taurus, called Climax, that the army of Alexander, which went that way in winter, was in the utmost danger, being compelled to wade a whole day in water.

East of Lycia are Pamphylia and Pisidia, two countries whose respective limits we cannot ascertain. Pamphylia lay on the coast, and Pisidia more inland. The first place of importance in Pamphylia is Perga, its ancient metropolis, now *Karahisar*, a

* Vos lætam fluviis, et nemorum coma,
Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Alcido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Sylvis aut viridis Cragi.

Hor. Od. I, 21. 5

† Phæbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines.

Hor. Od. IV. 6, 26

Delius et Patereus Apollo.

Hor. Od. III, 4, 64

Qualis ubi Lyciam Xanthique fluviæ
Deserit, ac Delon maternam invisit Apollo.

Virg. Æn. IV. 143

little inland, on the river Cestrus. South east of it was Aspendus, on the river Emrymedon. South of Aspendus is Side, on the river Melas ; and below it is Coracesium, where Pompey destroyed the formidable Isaurian and Cilician pirates, B. C. 67, A. U. C. 687. Inland, in the north western angle, which meets the confines of Lycia and Phrygia, are the Solymi, against whom, as Homer says, Bellerophon was sent, with the hope of his being killed in the combat. Their city was Termessus, in the indeterminate frontier of Pamphylia and Pisidia. North east of it, in the interior of Pisidia, was Cremna, a strong Roman colony, now called *Kebrinas* ; and south east of it was Selga, the greatest city of Pisidia, and of Lacedæmonian origin.

North east of Pisidia was Isauria. Its inhabitants were a fierce and rapacious people, and were conquered by Publius Servilius, the Roman general, in the time of the Mithridatic war, who thence obtained the surname of Isauricus. Their capital was Isaura, on a lake now called *Bei-sheheri*. Below it, in the eastern angle of Isauria, are two cities mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, ch. xiv, Lystra and Derbes. The latter derives its name from the word *Darb*, a gate, and was perhaps one of the passes of Mount Taurus, now called *Alahdag*, or the pass of the high mountains.

Cilicia is bounded by Pamphylia and Pisidia on the west, by Cappadocia on the north, by Syria on the east, and by the Mediterranean on the south. It was divided into two parts. The western part adjoining Pamphylia and Pisidia was extremely mountainous and rugged, hence called Cilicia Trachea, or the rugged Cilicia, which was subsequently considered as a continuation of Isauria. The other part was called Cilicia Campestris, or the level Cilicia. In Cilicia Trachea the first place east of Pamphylia, on the coast, is Selinus, now *Selena*, where the emperor Trajan died, A. D. 117. South east of it is Anemurium, on a promontory opposite to Cyprus, now

called *Anemur*, or *Anemurieh*. North east of it is Seleucia Trachea (so called to distinguish it from other cities of that name,) on the river Calycadnus, now *Kelikidni*, or *Yersak*. It was anciently the principal city of Cilicia Trachea, and maintains its rank under the name of *Seletkeh*. Inland, on the confines of Isauria, was a strong fortress called *Homonada*, now *Ermenah*.

In Cilicia Campestris is *Corycus*,* now *Curco*, a place celebrated among the ancients for its saffron, and for a cave inhabited by the monstrous Titan called Typhon. North east of it is *Soli*, an ancient decayed town in the time of Pompey, who established there the Cicilian pirates, whom he admitted to a capitulation, and gave it the name of *Pompeiopolis*. It stands on the river *Lamus*, whence the adjacent territory was called *Lamotis*, now *Lamuso*. A little inland is *Anchiale*, where was the sepulchre of *Sardanapalus*,† the last and most effeminate of Assyrian kings, who burnt himself, with his palace, B. C. 820. At the north point of the shore, at the mouth of the river *Cydnus*, was the city of *Tarsus*, the birth-place of *St. Paul*, and so much celebrated for the learning and refinements of its inhabitants, as to be the rival of *Athens* and *Alexandria*. *Alexander* nearly lost his life, by bathing when warm in the cool stream of the *Cydnus*; and here *Cleopatra* paid a visit to *Antony*, in all the pomp and pageantry of eastern luxury, herself attired like *Venus*, and her attendants like *Cupids*, in a galley covered with gold,

* Ut cum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est.

Lucret. II. 421.

Corycloque croco sparsum stetit.

Hor. Sat. II. 4. 68.

† Et potiores
Herculis ærumnas ducat sævosque labores
Et Vencere et cœnis et plumis Sardanapali.

Juv. Sat. X. 360.

His epitaph is said to have been to this effect: Ede, bibe, lude, cætera nihili sunt.

whose sails were of purple, oars of silver, and cordage of silk. A fine description of her visit may be seen in Shakspeare's play of Antony and Cleopatra, Act II, Scene 2. It is now called *Tarsous*, but is subject to Adana, a city somewhat to the east, which still preserves its name, on the Sarus, or *Seihoun*. Above Adana is the famous pass of Mount Taurus, called the *Pylæ Ciliciæ*, or gates of Cilicia, on the frontier of Cappadocia. South east of Adana is the city of Mopsus, or Mopsuestia, now *Messis*; north of which is Anazarbus, now *Anzarbe*, a place of considerable importance under the eastern emperors. A little south of it is Castabala, and below it is Issus, now *Aiasse*, the scene of the victory of Alexander over Darius, Oct. B. C. 333, Ol. 111, 4, and afterward of another important victory obtained by the Roman emperor Severus over his rival Niger, A. D. 194. The river Pinarius, which runs through the plain of Issus into the Issian Gulf, is now called *Delisou*. At the point where the Mediterranean bends southward were the *Pylæ Syriæ*, a very difficult and strong pass, on the frontiers of Syria and Cilicia, between Mount Amanus and the sea. Cicero was proconsul of Cilicia, and was vain enough to hope for the honours of a triumph, in consequence of some successes obtained by himself and his lieutenant over the neighbouring barbarous tribes.

We shall next describe the two inland provinces of Asia Minor, Phrygia and Cappadocia. Phrygia received the appellation of Major to distinguish it from a part of Mysia, near the Hellespont, which was occupied by some Phrygians after the Trojan war, and from them called Phrygia Minor.* It is bounded on the north by Bithynia and Galatia, on the west by Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, on the south by Lycia, Pisidia, and Isauria, and on the east by Cappadocia.

* Hence it appears that the term Phrygians is applied improperly, or by anticipation, to the Trojans in Virgil.

In the north, adjoining to Bithynia, is the city of Dorylæum, now *Eski-Shehr* ; below it is Cotyæum, now *Kutaieh* ; and below it is Peltæ, mentioned by Xenophon in his *Anabasis*, now *Uschah*. On the southern confines of Lydia was Laodicea, now *Ladik*, and a little north of it is Colossæ, now *Chonos*. In the southern angle, between Caria and Lycia, is Cibra,* a considerable trading city, now *Buras*. Above it, eastward, is Themisonium, now *Teseni*, and above Themisonium, to the north, is Apamea Cibotus, anciently a rich and flourishing city, which occupied the site of a more ancient city called Celænæ. It is situate near the sources of the Mæander, on the river Marsyas, on the banks of which the celebrated musician of that name is said to have been flayed alive by Apollo, and his skin showed at Celænæ. North east of Apamea, on the confines of Galatia, was Synnada, whose marble was held in great estimation among the Romans. A little below it is the plain of Ipsus, where the famous battle was fought between the surviving generals of Alexander, Antigonus and his son Demetrius on one side, and Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Cassander, on the other. Antigonus was defeated, and died of his wounds, B. C. 301, Ol. 119, 4. Below Ipsus was another Antiochia, called, for the sake of distinction, Antiochia ad Pisidiam, or Antiochia near Pisidia. It is now called *Ak-Shehr*, or the white city. East of Ipsus is Thymbrium, mentioned by Xenophon in his *Anabasis*, now *Tshaktelu*. The remaining eastern part of Phrygia was called Lycaonia ; the first place of importance in which was Laodicea Combusta, now *Ladikie* ; and a little south east of it was Iconium, now *Konieh*, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, ch. xiii. 51. In the north of Lycaonia was

* ——— Cave ne portus occupet alter,
Ne Cibratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas.

Hor. Epist. I. 6, 33

a long saline pool called Tatta Palus, now *Tuzla*, or the salt.

Cappadocia was bounded on the west by Phrygia, on the north by Pontus, on the east by the river Euphrates, and on the south by Phrygia. The Cappadocians are remarkable for having refused liberty when offered to them, preferring to live under their kings, who seem to have had a number of slaves on the royal domains, somewhat like our feudal barons.* Cappadocia was divided into a number of districts, which it is scarcely necessary to mention. Archelais, on the confines of Lycaonia, was a Roman colony, founded under the emperor Claudius, now *Erkeli*. A little below it was Nazianzus, the birth-place of Gregory, one of the early fathers of the church, who died A. D. 389. East of it was Tyana, the birth-place of the impostor Apollonius, whose life and miracles are recorded by Philostratus; he flourished A. D. 90, in a district called Cataonia. North east of Tyana was Comana, where was a temple of Bellona, which was reputed the richest and most sacred in the east, and was plundered by Antony. South east of Comana, on the confines of Cilicia, was Cucusus, now *Cocsan*, a very gloomy and retired place in the mountains of Taurus, to which St. Chrysostom was banished. On the confines of Phrygia, in the north of Cappadocia, is Nyssa, now *Noris-shehr*, the birth-place of another Gregory, who was also a father of the church, and died A. D. 396. East of it is Mazaca, the capital of Cappadocia, called Cæsarea in the time of Tiberius, with the addition of ad Argæum, to signify its position at the foot of Mons Argæus, from which both the Euxine and Mediterranean seas might be seen. It is now called *Kaisariëh*, and the mountain Argæus is called *Argeh-Dag*. The river Melas, now *Korah-Sou*, or the black water, rises in it; and the Halys rises not far distant.

* *Mancipis locuples eget aris Cappadocum rex.*

Hor. Epist. II. 8. 49.

The north east part of Cappadocia, on the western bank of the Euphrates, was called Armenia Minor. Toward the confines of Pontus is Sebaste, now *Sivas*, more anciently called Cabira. It was taken from Mithridates by Pompey. A little north east of it was a very strong fortress called Novus, now *Hesen-Now*, where Mithridates kept his principal treasures. Still north of it is Nicopolis, or Tephricæ, now *Devriki*, built by Pompey, after he had forced Mithridates over the Euphrates; and in the extreme north eastern angle, on the confines of Pontus and Armenia Major, was Satala, now *Arsingan*.



CHAPTER XII.

ORIENS.

THE remainder of Asia shall be described under the general title of Oriens, or the East.

Below Cilicia, on the east coast of the Mediterranean, is Syria. On the coast, or west side of Syria, is Phœnicia, and below it is Palæstina, or Holy Land. In the upper part of Palæstina was Galilæa, in the middle Samaria, and in the lower Judæa. Below Judæa, at the top of Sinus Arabicus, or the Red Sea, was Arabia Petræa, or the Stony Arabia; lower, toward the entrance of Sinus Arabicus, was Arabia Felix, or the Fruitful Arabia. The rest of the vast plain between the Arabian and Persian Gulfs was called Arabia Deserta, or the Desert Arabia. East of Arabia, near the mouth of the Euphrates, at the top of the Persian Gulf, is Chaldea; and above it is Babylonia. Between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris is Mesopotamia. On the east of the Ti-

gris is Assyria ; east of Assyria is Media, and south of Media is Persia. That part of Persia near the Tigris is called Susiana. North of Mesopotamia is Armenia Major, on the east bank of the Euphrates. Armenia Minor was on the west bank of the Euphrates, being originally part of Cappadocia. Above Armenia on the east coast of Pontus Euxinus, was Colchis, and east of it, Iberia, and, still east, on the shore of the Caspian, Albania. Above them, between Palus Mæotis and the north part of the Caspian, was Sarmatia Asiatica. East of Persia was Carmania, and south east of it Gedrosia, reaching nearly to the river Indus. The great country between the Indus and the Ganges was India intra Gangem, and the country east of the Ganges, which was very little known, was India extra Gangem, south east of which were the Sinæ. East of Media were Aria and Bactriana. North of Media, at the southern extremity of the Caspian, were Hyrcania and Parthia; and north of Hyrcania were the Choras-mii. North east of the Choras-mii were the Massagetæ, and south east was Sogdiana, and still eastward were the Sacæ. All the country to the north was called Scythia intra Imaum, or Scythia within the mountain Imaus ; and south east of it was Scythia extra Imaum ; somewhat north east of which was Serica, approaching the north west frontier of China.

We may consider Syria, including the coasts of Phœnicia and Palæstina, as bounded by Cilicia on the north, by the Euphrates and Arabia on the east, by Arabia and Egypt on the south, and by the Mediterranean on the west. Immediately on the Cilician confines was Alexandria, now *Alexandretta*, or *Scanderona*. Below it, and somewhat inland, is the famous city of Antiochia, or Antioch, now almost depopulated, and called *Antakia*. It was built by Seleucus Nicator, the son of Antiochus, who called it after his father's name. Seleucus was one of the most powerful of Alexander's generals, and obtained

Syria for his share in the partition of the Macedonian empire. The kings of Syria, his descendants, were called Seleucidæ. We learn from the Acts of the Apostles, ch. xi. 26, that the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch, and that after the prevalence of christianity Antioch received the appellation of Theopolis, or the divine city. It was built on the river Orontes, the only important river in Syria, except its eastern boundary, the Euphrates. About five miles below it were a delightful grove and fountains. The grove was called Daphne, and was celebrated for the worship of Venus, and the licentiousness of its visitors. It is now called *Beit el Ma*, or the house of water. Near the mouth of the Orontes was Seleucia, founded by Seleucus Nicator, now *Savedia*; and below it was Mons Casius, said to be so high that the rising sun might be seen from the summit when the bottom was enveloped in darkness. At a distance south, the small river Marsyas, which flows into a lake on the banks of the Orontes, was Apamea, now *Famieh*, an important city, founded by Seleucus Nicator, who kept five hundred war elephants there; and below it is Epiphaneia, or *Hamah*. South east of Epiphaneia, is the city of Emesa, now *Hems*, where was a famous temple of Elagabalus, or the sun. The priest of the temple, a youth of fourteen years of age, was made emperor by the Roman soldiers, A. D. 218, and disgraced himself and the purple, during a reign of nearly four years, by many horrid cruelties, and singular licentiousness. South west of Emesa, on the opposite side of the Orontes, is Heliopolis, now *Balbec*, where the ruins of a magnificent temple of the sun still remain. It is in a valley between two parallel ridges of mountains, Libanus and Anti-Libanus. This valley was called Aulon, or the hollow, by the Greeks; and all this part of Syria was called Cœle Syria, or the Hollow Syria. Almost south of Heliopolis, a little toward the east, was Damascus, now *Demesk*, one of the most famous cities of Asia, both in sacred and

profane geography. It was beautifully situate in a valley, now called *Gouteh Demesk*, or the orchard of Damascus, and was watered by a river which the Greeks called Bardine, or Chrysorrhoas, the golden stream, now *Baradi*.

We shall next describe the interior of Syria to its eastern boundary of the Euphrates. The northern extremity of Syria, on the declivity of Mounts Taurus and Amanus, was called Comagene : its principal city was Samosata, now *Semisat*, on the Euphrates, the birth-place of Lucian. Somewhat south west of it is Pindenissus, now *Behesni*, which was besieged and taken by Cicero, when proconsul of Cilicia, after a siege of 25 days, A. U. C. 702, B. C. 52. South east of it is Zeugma, the principal passage of the Euphrates ; south of which is Hierapolis, so called from its being the seat of worship of the Syrian goddess Atergatis. By the Syrians it was called Bambyce, or Mabog, now *Menbigz*. Near it was Batnæ, now *Adaneh*, the delightful situation of which rivalled the Antiochian Daphne. South west of it was a city anciently called Chalybon, and by the Macedonians of Alexander, Berœa, now *Haleb*, or Aleppo. South west of it was a city called Chalcis, now *Old Haleb* ; and north of it was Cyrrhus, now *Corus*. These three cities gave the names of Chalybonites, Chalcidice, and Cyrrhestica, to the surrounding districts. At a distance to the east of Berœa is Resapha, which preserves its name ; and south east of it is the celebrated ford of the Euphrates, at the city of Thapsacus, now *El-Der*. This ford was passed by Cyrus, in his expedition against Artaxerxes, which is perpetuated by Xenophon, B. C. 401, Ol. 94, 4 ; afterward by Darius, after his defeat by Alexander, at Issus, B. C. 333, Ol. 111, 4 ; and near three years after by Alexander, in pursuit of Darius, previous to his final and decisive victory of Arbela. Below it is Orouros, now *Gorur*, which was fixed by Pompey as the boundary of the Roman Empire, when he reduced

Syria into a Roman province. To the west, about midway between Orouros and Emesa, in the vast desert which connects Syria with Arabia, is Palmyra, or Tadamora (the city of palm trees) said to have been founded by Solomon, now *Tadmor*, in the wilderness. It was a powerful city under its celebrated Queen Zenobia, the wife of Odenatus. She opposed the Emperor Aurelian in the plains of Syria, at the head of 700000 men, and had nearly defeated him ; but was beaten, and carried captive to Italy, A. D. 273 ; where large possessions were assigned to her near Tibur. She was an accomplished and brave princess, and her secretary was Longinus, author of the treatise on the Sublime.

That part of Syria which occupied the coast of the Mediterranean, with the exception of the northern district, was called Phœnicia, and is memorable for having made the earliest progress in civilization and the arts. Navigation was invented and cultivated by the Phœnicians. The Greeks ascribe the origin of letters to Cadmus, a Phœnician : and we know from the Bible that Tyrian, that is, Phœnician artists, presided over the building of the Temple of Solomon. Nearly opposite to the eastern promontory of Cyprus was Laodicea, now *Ladikieh* ; below it is Aradus, now *Ravad* ; below Aradus is Tripolis, now *Taraboli*, or *Tripoli* ; below which is the little river Adonis now *Nahr Ibrahim*, the water of which, at the anniversary of the death of Adonis, which was in the rainy season, was tinged red with the ochrous particles from the mountains of Libanus, and was fabled to be coloured with his blood. Below the Adonis is Berytus, now *Berut* ; below it is Sidon, renowned in sacred and profane history, now *Sayda* ; and a little below Sidon is Sarepta, the scene of Elijah's miracles. Still lower is the famous city of Tyre, now *Sur*. Tyros was a colony of Sidonians, founded before the records of history, and consisted of two cities, one on an island, and the other, called *Palætyros*, on the shore. Both cities are about nine-

teen miles in circumference, but Tyros alone was not more than four miles. It was taken by Alexander after a siege of seven months, and a most obstinate resistance, attended with innumerable difficulties, Aug. 20, B. C. 332, Ol. 112, 1. It is now in ruins.

Palæstina, or *Palestine*, derived its name from the Philistæi, who inhabited the coast. It was the promised inheritance of the posterity of Abraham, and the scene of the birth, preachings, and sufferings of Christ; consequently it has been designated by the religious appellation of *the Holy Land*. It is bounded on the north by Phœnicia and Cœlesyria, on the east by Arabia Deserta, on the south by Arabia Petræa, and on the west by the Mediterranean, called in the Bible *the Great Sea*. It will be convenient to invert the order of time, and first describe it as it existed in the time of Christ, and then to state briefly the settlement of the twelve tribes under Joshua. The river Jordan, which rises in Mount-Hermon, a branch of Anti-Libanus, flows in the north end of a lake called the *Lake of Gennesareth*, or Sea of Tiberias, and issuing from its southern extremity passes through a long, spacious, and fertile valley called Aulon, or Magnus Campus, at the end of which it enters a much larger lake called Lacus Asphaltites, or Mare Mortuum, that is, the *Dead Sea* or *Salt Sea*. On the western side of the Jordan were three countries, Judæa in the south, Samaria in the middle, and Galilæa in the north. On the eastern side of the Jordan was Peræa. In the kingdom of Judæa, about midway between the Mediterranean and the northern extremity of the Dead Sea, stood the city of Hierosolyma, or *Jerusalem*, thought by some to have been the Salem of which Melchisedec was king. It was sometimes called Jebus, because it had been possessed by the Jebusites, a Canaanitish people, from whom it was taken by David, who made it his residence, and the capital of his kingdom. It was built on several hills, the largest of which was Mount Sion,

which formed the southern part of the city. A valley toward the north separated this part from Acra, the second, or lower city, on the east of which was Mount Moriah, the site of the temple of Solomon. North east of Mount Moriah was the Mount of Olives, lying beyond the brook and valley of Kedron, which bounded Jerusalem on the east; and on the south was the valley of Hinnom, and at the north was Mount Calvary, where Christ was crucified. South of Jerusalem was Bethlehem. Jerusalem was utterly destroyed by Titus, son of the emperor Vespasian, Sep. 8, A. D. 70.

At the south, along the coast of Philistæa was Gaza, and above it Ascalon, which preserve their names, and above that Azotus, now *Asdod*. North of Azotus is Ekron, which preserves its name; and a little south east of it, somewhat inland, is Gath. The south of Judæa, which, in the time of the second temple, was called Daromas, now *Darom*, extended to the north and north west of Idumæa, or the ancient *Edom*. It contained Gerera, or *Gerar*, and Bersabe, or *Beersheba*, the well of the oath, which is often mentioned in scripture as the southern limit of the country possessed by the children of Israel. North east of it was Hebron, the original name of which, as appears from the books of Moses, was Kirjath-Arba. This was the burial-place of Abraham and his family, and is now called *Cabr Ibrahim*, or the tomb of Abraham. North west of Jerusalem was Emmaus, the place to which the two disciples were going to whom Christ showed himself after his resurrection, and also the place where Vespasian defeated the revolted Jews. Directly north of Jerusalem was Bethel. A rugged mountainous country lay between Jerusalem and Hierichus, or *Jericho*, to the north east. Below Jericho, toward the top of the Dead Sea, was Engaddi. At Engaddi, and in Jericho,

and in all Judæa and Idumæa, palm trees flourished.*

Samaria and Galilee lie above Judæa. The original royal city of Samaria was Sichem, north of Jerusalem, afterward called Neapolis, now *Nabulus*. It lay in a valley enclosed by two mountains, Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. At the foot of the latter was the temple of the Samaritans. The city of Samaria had been destroyed by the Asmonean princes, and was fortified and embellished by Herod, who called it Sebaste, in honour of Augustus: it was north of Sichem. But the principal city of Samaria was north west of Samaria, in the plain of Megiddo, on the coast, called Cæsarea, which was the seat of the Roman governors, and was anciently called *Turris Stratonis*. It was made a magnificent city and port by Herod, who called it Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus Cæsar. At a distance below it, on the coast, was Joppa, now *Jafa*, known in profane history as the spot where Andromeda is said to have been chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, from which she was rescued by Perseus. Inland, east of Joppa, within the Judæan frontier, is Lydda, now *Lod*, called by the Greeks *Diospolis*; and south of it is Arimathea.

Above Samaria is Galilee, the lower part of which was called Galilæa Inferior, and was principally inhabited by Jews; and the upper part, or Galilæa Superior, adjoining to Cœlesyria, was called Galilæa Gentium, or Galilee of the Gentiles, or foreign nations. At the entrance into Galilee from Samaria was the city of Jesrael, situate in a spacious plain, which is called the *Plain of Esdrelon*. North west of it, along the coast, is Mount Carmel. At the north of Mount Carmel is the brook Kison, which rises in Mount Tabor, or Itabyrius, and flows

* *Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua palmas.*

Virg. Georg. III. 12.

Præferat Herodis palmetis pingulbus.

Hor. Epist. II. 2, 184.

into the sea a little below Ptolemais, so called from the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt; but anciently called Aco. East of Ptolemais was Cana of Galilee; and south of Cana was the strong city of Sepphoris, afterward called Dio Cæsarea, now *Sefouri*. South of it was Nazareth, and a little south east of Nazareth was Mount Tabor, thought by some to have been the scene of the transfiguration. South east of Mount Tabor is Bethsan or Scythopolis, now *Bait-san*. This was the chief of the cities of Decapolis, or the ten confederate cities, which were not inhabited by Jews, and formed a confederation for mutual protection against the Asmonean princes of Judæa. Between Mount Tabor and Scythopolis was Endor, near Mount Hermon, which must not be confounded with the great range of Hermon east of the Jordan. The city Tiberias, so named by Herod Antipas in honour of Tiberias Cæsar, stood on the west shore of the lake to which it gave name, which is also called the *Sea of Gennesareth*, from a pleasant district called Gennesar, near Capernaum, at the northern extremity of the lake. Math. xi. 21. A little north of Tiberias was Magdala, west of which was Bethulia, where the Jews were delivered by Judith from the power of Holofernes. Capernaum stood about midway between Bethsaida, to the south, and Chorazin upon the north point of the lake. North west of the lake is Jotapata, where the Jewish historian Josephus sustained a siege against Vespasian. On the northern confines of Palestine was the district of Trachonitis, in which was the city of Paneas, anciently Laish, which Herod's son Philip called Cæsarea, and which received the addition of Philippi to distinguish it from the Cæsarea already mentioned. A little west was Dan, the northern boundary of the kingdom of Israel, as Bethel was on the south.

The country on the east of the Jordan, between the two lakes was called Peræa, extending from the brook Arnon, which flows into the north east end of

he Dead Sea, to the mountains of Galaad, near the sea of Tiberias. At some distance from the Jordan, and almost opposite to Jericho, are Mounts Abarim and Nebo, from which Moses had a view of the Promised Land. A little east of Mount Nebo is Heshbon, and north west of it is the very strong fortress of Amathus, or *Assalt*, commanding the plain of Aulon, or *El-Gour*, along the banks of the Jordan, above which is Bethabara. North east of Peræa is the district called Galaaditis, from Mount Galaad, in which is Ramoth, or Ramoth Gilead, on the brook Jabbok. North of Galaaditis is Batanæa, or *Batania*, the ancient territory of Og, king of Basan; south of which lay the possessions of Sihon, king of the Amorites. A strong fortress called Gaulon gave the name of Gaulonites to the eastern shores of lake Gennesareth, at the southern extremity of which was the impregnable fortress of Gamala; and above it Gadara, or the country of the Gadarenes, on the torrent Hieronax, now *Yermak*, signalized by the defeat of the Christian forces by the Saracens, under Abu Obeidah, November 9, A. D. 636. East of Gadara is Adra, or Edrei, now *Adreat*. North of the lake, Mount Hermon separates Palestine, properly so called, from the adjacent countries of Trachonitis (a rugged district adjoining Cœlesyria), Ituræa, and Auranitis, the chief city of which, Bostra, now *Bosra*, was the metropolis of a province formed under the name of Arabia. Below Auranitis was Ammonites, or the land of the children of Ammon, whose chief city was Rabbath Ammon, called afterward Philadelphia, now *Amman*. Below Ammonites was Moabitis, or the land of Moab, the chief city of which was Areopolis, or Rabbath-Moab, now *Maab*, or *El-Rabba*; and a little above Areopolis was Aroer, on the river Arnon.

We shall briefly describe the situation of the tribes of Israel when settled under Joshua. The largest portion of country was that of Judah, along the west side of lake Asphaltites; and west of Judah

was Simeon, bordering on the Philistines, who occupied the coast of the Mediterranean. North of Judah was the smaller tribe of Benjamin, in which was Jerusalem; and west of Benjamin was the still smaller tribe of Dan, reaching to the coast, having the Philistines to the south. Above Dan and Benjamin was a considerable district extending from the coast to the Jordan, the portion of Ephraim; and above Ephraim, extending in like manner, was half the tribe of Manasseh. The coast then became that of Syro-Phœnicia, along which, a little inland, lay the tribe of Asser, forming a western barrier to the three following tribes:—Issachar, Nephtali, and Zabaulon. Issachar lay above Manasseh, reaching to the southern extremity of the sea of Tiberias. The whole western coast of the Sea of Tiberias, and as far as Dan, considerably north of it, was occupied by the tribe of Nephtali; and between Nephtali, Issachar, and Asser lay the tribe of Zabulon. The whole eastern side of the Jordan, to the southern extremity of the Sea of Tiberias, was occupied by the other half tribe of Manasseh. Below it was Gad, reaching about half way between the two lakes; and below Gad was Reuben, reaching to the plains of Moab at the north east corner of Lacus Asphaltites. These two tribes and half tribe were the first settled, though their warriors crossed the Jordan to assist their brethren in subduing the Canaanites on the west side.

CHAPTER XIII.

ORIENS CONTINUED.

ARABIA is divided into Arabia Petræa, Arabia Felix, and Arabia Deserta. Arabia Petræa extends to the south of the Holy Land along the two gulfs which form the extremity of Sinus Arabicus, being bounded by Egypt on the west, and Arabia Deserta on the east. That part of it which borders on Judæa is called Idumæa, or Edom, and was possessed by the posterity of Esau. The Arabians in general recognise for their ancestors Jectan, or Kahtan, the son of Eber, and Ismael, the son of Abraham by his concubine Hagar. In Arabia Petræa were Mounts Sinai and Horeb, between the two gulfs, but nearer the eastern gulf, which branches from the extremity of the Red Sea, and was called Ælanites, from the city of Ælana, or Ailath, at its northern point. The western gulf was called Sinus Heroopolites, or the Gulf of Suez, from the city of Suez built on it. The Nabathæi were a nation of Arabia Petræa, deriving their name from Nebaioth, the son of Ismael. There was Madian, the country of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses. Toward Diræ, or the *Straits of the Red Mandeb*, were the Sabæi, in Arabia Felix, or Arabia Felix; east of which is the *thurifera regio*. The frankincense being white, in Arabic *Liban*, Libanus became a Greek name for it, corrupted among modern merchants into *Olibanum*. South of this region, an isle called *Discoridis Insula*, is now called *Yemen*, whence the best aloes are brought. Off the coast of Arabia Deserta, in Sinus Persicus, was

the isle of Tylos, or *Bahram*, celebrated for its pearl fishery.

At the top of the Persian gulf, on each side of the Euphrates, is Babylonia. The part nearest the gulf is Chaldæa, which is sometimes taken for the name of the whole country. It is properly called *Irak*, a name which has extended to the adjacent country of Mesopotamia and part of Media, now *Irak Arabi*. The principal city of Babylonia, was Babylon, the most ancient in the world, built by Belus, who is thought to have been the same with Nimrod. It is near a place now called Hellah, on the east bank of the Euphrates, about 47 miles south of Bagdat. It was surrounded by a strong wall 480 stadia, or 60 miles in circumference, including the circumjacent country, 50 cubits thick, and 200 cubits high. It was built by Queen Semiramis of bricks baked in the sun, and cemented with bitumen, which abounded in the country of Babylon. It was afterward the residence of Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed Jerusalem, June 9, B. C. 587, and transplanted the Jews to this country. It was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, who diverted the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town through the ancient bed of the river. The city is said to have been so large that the inhabitants of the opposite extremity did not know of its capture till the next evening. When we consider that the eastern cities contained enclosures for the pasture and protection of cattle during a siege, there is no reason to believe that the inhabited part of Babylon was larger than London. A full account of the siege is given by Herodotus. Alexander the Great died there, April 21, B. C. 323. Some vestiges of Babylon have been recently discovered by an English traveller. After the death of Alexander, Seleucus Nicator founded a city called Seleucia a little above Babylon, on the Tigris, which he designed for the capital of the East; and the kings of Parthia founded a city on the other side called Ctesiphon,

which they made their ordinary residence. They are now called *Al Modain*, or the two cities. A little below Ctesiphon is the river Gyndes, which was an impediment to Cyrus in his march to Babylon, who lost his favourite horse there : in revenge he divided it into 360 channels, so that it might be forded only knee deep. The lower part of the Tigris, after its junction with the Euphrates, was called Pasitigris, now *Shatul-Arab*, or the river of the Arabs. The Chaldæans, or Babylonians, were addicted to astrology.*

Above Babylon is Mesopotamia, lying, as its name imports, between the two rivers, Euphrates and Tigris. The Euphrates divides it from Syria on the west, and the Tigris separates it from Assyria on the east. Toward the southern boundary of Babylonia the rivers approach each other, and make it much narrower than on the confines of Armenia, its northern frontier. The lower part of Mesopotamia is now *Irak Arabi*, and the upper is *Diar Bekr*. The north west part of Mesopotamia was called Osroene, from Osroes, a prince who wrested from the Seleucidæ a principality here, about 120 B. C. Its capital was called by the Macedonians Edessa, now *Orha*, or *Orfa*. South west of Edessa, at the pass of Zeugma, was a city called Apamea ; and south east of it was Carrhæ, a very ancient city, the Charan of Scripture, from which Abraham departed for the land of Canaan. Here Crassus,† the Roman triumvir, lost his life, in his expedition against the Parthians, who cut off his head, and poured melted gold down his throat, B. C. 53, A. U. C. 701. The

* Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi quem tibi
Finem Dii dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
Tentaris numeros. ————— Hor. Od. I, 11, 1.

Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
Cum grege Chaldæo. ————— Juv. Sat. X. 93.

† ————— Miserando funere Crassus
Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carras. Lucan 1, 104.

inhabitants were addicted to Sabaism, or the worship of the celestial bodies, particularly the moon, under the masculine denomination of *Deus Lunus*. The ancient name of Charran is altered to *Haran*. Descending the Enphrates, nearly opposite to Thapsacus in Syria we find Circesium, now *Kirkesich*, on the river Chaboras. The emperor Dioclesian fortified this city, and made it a frontier of the empire. In Xenophon's account of the expedition of Cyrus the Chaboras is called the Araxes. A little below Circesium is the tomb of the younger Gordian, who was killed there by Philip, who succeeded to the Roman empire, A. D. 245. Below it, at the bend of the Euphrates is Anatho, or *Anah*; below which, on the confines of Babylonia, near a canal which joined the Euphrates and Tigris, is the plain of Cunaxa, where Cyrus was defeated and slain by Artaxerxes, B. C. 401, Ol. 94, 4. From this spot the 10000 Greek auxiliaries of Cyrus commenced their retreat, of which an interesting history is given by Xenophon, who was one of their generals, and ultimately their chief. Nearly opposite to Edessa, to the east, toward the Tigris was Nisibis, or *Nisbon*, the most important station in Mesopotamia, and long a frontier of the Roman empire, till it was ceded to Sapor, king of Persia, by the treaty which was made after the death of Julian, A. D. 363. Below Nisibis was Singara, now *Singar*.

Above Mesopotamia is Armenia, bounded toward the south by Assyria, on the west by the Euphrates, which separates it from that part of Cappadocia called Armenia Minor, after which a ridge of Anti-Taurus separates it from Pontus; on the north by Colchis and Iberia, and on the east by the barbarous nations north of Media. The Euphrates separates Armenia from that part of Cappadocia called Armenia Minor, and it was a province particularly fluctuating between the Persians and Romans, lying as it were between the two empires. Above the river *Lycus*, which flows into the Euphrates, was Arze, now

Erze-Roum, signifying that it belonged to the empire of the Greeks, or Roumelia. Eastward is a district called Phasiana, through which the Araxes,* or as Xenophon calls it, the Phasis, flows, giving name to the country. Some suppose that the beautiful birds which we call pheasants, were brought from Phasis. The Araxes, or *Aras*, flows from west to east till it falls into the Caspian; the Euphrates flows from east to west, from its fountains in Mount Ararat, till its approach to the Syrian frontier. Eastward, along the Araxes, was Artaxata,† a strong royal city. Westward, between the principal stream of the Euphrates and Mount Masius, which forms the barrier of Mesopotamia and Armenia, the district was called Sophene, now *Zoph*. In this district, a little above Mons Masius, was Amida, now *Kara-Amid*, or *Diar-Bekr*. South east of it, on a hill a little above the Tigris, was *Tigranocerta*, built by Tigranes in the Mithridatic war. It was taken by Lucullus, who found a great treasure there. Niphates, ‡ a lofty mountain in Armenia, is thought to be *Ararat*, on which the ark rested after the Deluge.

Colchis, the scene of the fable of the Golden Fleece and the Argonautic expedition, is bounded by Armenia on the south, by the head of the Euxine on the west, by Iberia on the east, and by Mount Caucasus on the north: it is now called *Mengrelia*. Its principal river was Phasis, now *Fass-Rione*, preserving both its own name and that of the Rheon, a stream which flows into it. The principal cities were

* ——— Pontem indignatus Araxes. Virg. *Æn.* VIII. 738.

† Sic prætextatos referunt Artaxata mores. Juv. *Sat.* II. 170.

‡ Horace speaking of the conquests of Augustus, says—

————— Nova

Cantemus Augusti tropæa
Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphaten,
Medumque flumen gentibus additum
Victis minores volvere vortices. Hor. *Od.* II. 9, 18.

Æa, on the river *Phasis*, and *Cyta*, within land, where *Medea* was born, who is hence called *Cytæis*.*

Iberia, now called *Imeriti*, and *Georgia*, is bounded on the west by *Colchis*, on the north by *Mount Caucasus*, on the east by *Albania*, and on the south by *Armenia*. This country and *Albania* contained some very strong passes, which were fortified against the inroads of the more northern and more barbarous tribes of *Mount Caucasus*. The pass in *Iberia* was called *Pylæ Caucasæ*, or the gates of *Caucasus*; that in *Albania*, between *Caucasus* and the *Caspian*, was called *Pylæ Albanæ*, or *Caspæ*, which was afterward the strong city of *Derbend*. The country beyond *Caucasus*, between *Palus Mæotis* and the *Caspian*, was called *Sarmatia Asiatica*, and was inhabited by barbarous, roving tribes, who, after the lapse of ages, seem little civilized.

Immediately above *Sinus Persicus*, or the *Persian Gulf*, is *Persia*, bounded by the gulf on the south, by the *Tigris* and *Babylonia* on the west, by *Media* and *Assyria* on the north, and by *Carmania* on the east. It is called in *Scripture* *Paras*, now *Fars*. That part of it which approaches *Babylonia* is called *Susiana*, and was divided into two districts; the larger, to the north, was called *Elymais*, from the *Elymæi*, who inhabited it; and the southerly, maritime, and smaller district, was called *Cissia*, in which was its capital *Susa*, or *Susan*, a word signifying, in the language of the country, *Lilies*. It is now called *Suster*. This was generally the winter residence of the *Persian kings*, who in summer retired to the cooler situation of *Ecbatana*. The river *Eulæus*, or *Choaspes*, runs through the middle of this country, and is called *Ulai* in the *Scriptures*. Its water was so excellent that the kings of *Persia* would drink no other. In *Persis*, or *Persia* properly so called, was

* Non hic herba valet, non hic nocturna *Cytæis*.
Propert. Eleg. II. 4.

Persepolis, which was burned by Alexander. Its ruins are still magnificent, and it is known by the name of *Tshel-minar*, or the forty (that is, the many) columns. Below it was an ancient royal city called Pasargada, now *Pasa Thuri*, where was the tomb of Cyrus. North of Persepolis, on the confines of Media, was Aspadana, now *Ispahan*.

Carmania, now *Kerman*, is bounded by Persia on the west, Aria on the north, Gedrosia on the east, and Erythræum Mare on the south. The limit between it and Persia was fixed by Alexander's admiral, Nearchus, at the island of Catæa, now *Kais*, in the Persian gulf, remarkable as a great emporium of commerce till it was superseded by Ormus, or *Ormuz*, a little east of it. The capital of Carmania was Carmana, now *Kerman*, south east of Persepolis.

Gedrosia is bounded by Carmania on the west, Aria on the north, the Indus on the east, and Erythræum Mare on the south. It is now called *Mekran*. In passing through this country the army of Alexander suffered very great hardships from want of provisions and water, and from columns of moving sand, which had previously destroyed the armies of Semiramis and Cyrus. Its principal city was Pura, now *Fohrea*.

Assyria is bounded by the Tigris on the west, Armenia on the north, Media on the east, and Babylonia on the south. It is now called *Kurdistan*, from the Carduchi, a people in its northern parts, between Media and Armenia. It was the most ancient of the four great empires of the world. Its capital Ninus, or Nineveh, often mentioned in Scripture, was founded by Ninus, on the Tigris. Nearly east of Ninus was Arbela, now *Erbil*; and on the opposite side of the Zabata, or *Zab*, was the plain of Gaugamela, where the third and decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, Oct. 2, B. C. 331, Ol. 112, 2, which put an end to the Persian empire. Gaugamela being an obacure place,

this battle was generally called the battle of Arbela.

Media is separated from Armenia by the Araxes, and is bounded by Assyria on the west, by the shore of the Caspian on the north, by Aria on the east, and by Persia on the south. Media is now called *Irak-Ajami*, or Persian Irak, to distinguish it from *Irak-Arabi*, or Babylonian Irak. That part of Media which borders on Armenia was called Atropatene, from Atropates, a satrap of this province, who, after the death of Alexander, erected it into an independent kingdom. Its capital was Gaza, or Gazaca, now called *Tebri* or *Tauris*. The capital of Media was Ecbatana, or *Hamedan*. The Persian, and afterward the Parthian monarchs, made Ecbatana their summer residence, to avoid the excessive heat of Susa and Ctesiphon. On the road between Bagdat and Hamedan was an ancient monument, said to be that of Semiramis, at a place called Bagistana. East of Ecbatana was Ragæ, or Rages, mentioned in the history of Tobit. Under the Parthian dynasty of the Arsacidæ it was called Arsacia, now *Rei*.

Aria was properly a particular province, but the name was given to a country of large extent, answering to the present *Khorasin*, comprising several provinces, and bounded on the west by Media, on the north by Hyrcania and Parthia, on the east by Bactria, and on the south by Carmania and Gedrosia. The capital of Aria was Artacoma, now *Herat*, on the west side, situate on the river Arius, now *Heri*. From Artacoma Alexander passed southward to the country of the Zarangæ, or Drangæ, whose capital, Propthasia, is now called *Zarang*. Below them the Ariaspæ, who were called Evergetæ, from the succours which they afforded to Cyrus, are now known by the name of *Dergasp*. Below these is Arachosia, now *Arrokhage*, from which region Alexander crossed the Paropamisus, one of the highest mountains in Asia, to invade Bactriana. The Macedonians, to flatter him, called it Caucasus.

North of Media and Aria, along the south east coast of the Caspian, is Hyrcania, whose capital bore the same name, now *Jorjan*, or *Corcan*. The east part of Hyrcania was called Parthiene, the original seat of a nation which, under the name of Parthians, founded an extensive empire over Persia, Media, and Aria. Its principal city was Nisæa, now called *Nesa*.

Bactrium is bounded by Aria on the west, the mountains of Paropamisus on the south, a chain called Emodi Montes on the east, and Sogdiana on the north. The capital was Zariaspa Bactra, now *Balk*. East of it was the rock of Aornos, thought to be impregnable. It is now *Telekan*, situate on a high mountain called *Nork-Koh*, or the mountain of silver.

The river Oxus, or *Gihon*, separates Sogdiana from Bactriana. The country is now called *Al-Sogd*, in which was Maracanda, the *Samarcand* of Tartar history, which was the royal city of Timur-leng, whose name has been corrupted by European writers into Tamerlane. South east of it was Petra, a strong rock besieged by Alexander, now called *Shadman*; and still south was Oxiana, now *Termid*. North of it was Gabæ, or *Kaous*, so named from the conquest of Alexander. Still north, on the Jaxartes, now *Shion*, or *Sir*, was a city called Cyroschata, built by Cyrus, and refounded by Alexander under the name of Alexandria Ultima, now *Cogend*. The Chorasmi, or *Kharasm*, were between Sogdiana and the north east shore of the Caspian. Their capital was Gorgo, now *Urgheng*.

The country to the north of these already described is called Scythia, now *Tartary*. It was divided into Scythia intra Imaum, or Scythia on the west of Imaus, and Scythia extra Imaum, or Scythia to the east of Imaus. The ridge of mountains called Imaus is connected with Paropamisus, which separates Bactriana from India. This chain is called in the *Indian geography*, *Imeia Pambadam*. To the south

east this chain takes the name of Emodus. Another chain of Imaus runs north east, dividing Scythia intra and extra Imaum in this direction also. The principal Scythian nation was the Massagetæ, or *Great Getes*, in *Turkistan*, north of Bactriana; south of whom, to the east of Sogdiana, were the Sacæ, now *Saketa*.

North east of Scythia extra Imaum was Serica, now *Gete*, or *Eygur*, which last denomination is derived from the Ithaguri and Mons Ithagurus, in this district. The principal nation in Serica was the Issedones, who had two towns called Issedon; but their principal town is Sera, the metropolis, now *Kan-tcheon*, in the Chinese province of *Shefi-si*, without the great wall of China. This city has been erroneously confounded with Pekin, the capital of China, 300 leagues distant; but it does not appear that the ancients had any knowledge of China properly so called. They knew, by name, a nation called Sinæ, east of Serica, which probably occupied the province of *Shensi*, the most westerly province of China, adjoining the great wall. In this province there was a kingdom called *Tsin*, which probably gave name to these northern Sinæ, who must not be confounded with the Sinæ, hereafter to be mentioned in the description of India.

It remains only to give some account of India, in which we shall briefly notice a few remarkable positions. India derived its name from the river Indus, or *Sind*, which forms its western boundary. The great river Ganges divided it into two parts, called India intra Gangem, or India to the west of the Ganges, and India extra Gangem, or India to the east of the Ganges.

Below Paropamisus was Alexandria, founded by Alexander, now *Kandahar*. South east of it was Taxila, now *Attock*, and above it was Aornos, now *Renas*, on the river Suastus, or *Suvat*, a fortress thought to be impregnable, from the capture of which Alexander assumed to himself so much glory.

From Taxila Alexander advanced across the Hydaspes, or *Shantrou*, to give Porus battle ; and on its banks he built Nicæa in honour of his victory, and Bucephala in memory of his horse Bucephalus ; he then crossed the Acesines, now *Ravei*, the Hydrastes, or *Biah*, and the Hyphasis, or *Caul*.* These five rivers give to the adjacent country the name of *Pendjab*. On the eastern shore of the Hyphasis he erected altars in memory of his progress eastward, and wept that he could advance no farther. Toward the mouth of the Acesines he found the warlike nations of the Oxydracæ and Malli, and then descending the Indus, came to the royal city of the Sogdi, now *Bukor*. Having then visited the city of Patala, now *Tatta*, and the mouths of the Indus, he returned through Gedrosia to Babylon.

Many places appear to have been known to the ancients on the coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan. The promontory of Comaria was *Cape Comorin*, and Taprobane was the island of *Ceylon*. The *Maldivies* were known to the ancients. The river Chaberis is the modern *Cavery* : and north of it Arcati regia is *Arcot*. Maliarpha is *Maliapur*, near Madras. The Magnum Ostium of the Ganges, was the *Hugley* ; and to the west of it, in the interior, was Palibothra, perhaps *Patna*, or *Allahabad*, though this latter city seems to correspond with Helabas, and is venerated among the Indians as the traditional residence of the first parent of mankind. In India beyond the Ganges, Aurea Chersonesus is now *Malaya*. The southern promontory of it was called Magnum Promontorium, now the *Cape of Romania*, beyond which was Magnus Sinus, or the *Gulf of Siam*. Beyond the river Serus, or *Menan*, was the country of the Sinæ, or *Cochin China*, which must be distinguished from those already mentioned

* According to Major Rennel and Dr. Robertson (higher authorities in this case than D'Anville,) the Hydaspes is now the Betah, and the Hyphasis the Bias or Bajah.

east of Serica. West of Chersonesus Aurea was Jabadii Insula, now perhaps *Sumatra*. The ancients knew also the smaller islands lying above it in Sinus Gangeticus, or *Bay of Bengal*.



CHAPTER XIV.

AFRICA.

AFRICA was called Libya by the Greek and Roman poets. The name Africa, which we give to the whole continent was more generally confined by the Romans to a particular province. Very little of this division of the globe was known to the ancients, except the parts adjacent to the coast of the Mediterranean. The interior of Africa they thought uninhabitable from the excessive heat, or occupied by fabulous monsters, of which Africa was proverbially the nurse. Plin. VIII, 16. The first province of Africa, on the west side, below Fretum Gaditanum, or Herculeum, now the *Straits of Gibraltar*, was Mauritania, now *Morocco* and *Fez*. East of it was Numidia, now *Algiers*, and east of Numidia was Africa Propria, or the province of Africa properly so called, now *Tunis*, lying along that part of the coast which bends from north to south. The bay formed by the southern part of this bend was called Syrtis Minor, a dangerous quicksand; and in the bay formed by another sweep of the sea, after which the coast takes a north easterly direc-

tion, was Syrtis Major. Between the two Syrtes was Tripolis, now *Tripoli*. East of the Syrtis Major was Cyrenaica, now *Barca*; and east of it was Marmarica; and still east, at the mouths of the Nile, was *Ægyptus*, or *Ægypt*, divided into *Ægyptus Inferior*, or Lower *Ægypt*, on the coast, and *Ægyptus Superior*, or Upper *Ægypt*, toward the interior of Africa. Below Numidia was Gætulia, now *Biledulgerid*. Below Cyrenaica and Marmarica was Libya properly so called. Below *Ægypt* was *Æthiopia*; and west of *Æthiopia* were the Garamantes.

Mauritania, now the empire of *Fez* and *Morocco*, was bounded on the north by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, on the east by Numidia, on the south by Gætulia, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. In the time of Bocchus, the ally and betrayer of Jugurtha, it was bounded by the river Mulucha, or Molochath, now *Malva*, and corresponded nearly to the present kingdom of Fez; but in the time of the emperor Claudius the west part of Numidia was added to this province, under the name of Mauritania Cæsariensis, the ancient kingdom of Mauritania being called Tingitana, from its principal city Tingis, or *Old Tangier*, on the west of the Straits of Gibraltar. Opposite to Calpe, or *Gibraltar*, in Spain, is the other column of Hercules, Mount Abyla, near *Ceuta*, in Mauritania. The remotest Roman city on the west shore of the Atlantic was Sale, now *Sallee*, a piratical port. In the south of Mauritania is Mount Atlas, which gives name to the Atlantic Ocean. Mauritania Cæsariensis contained many Roman colonies. Siga, which was the ancient residence of Syphax, before he invaded the dominions of Masinissa, is situate north east of the river Mulucha, somewhat inland.

Numidia is bounded by Mauritania on the west, the Mediterranean on the north, Africa Propria on the east, and Gætulia on the south, corresponding nearly to the present state of Algiers. It was occupied by two principal nations, the Massyli, toward

Africa Propria, in the east part, and the Massæsili, toward Mauritania, in the west. They were separated by the promontory of Tretum, now *Sebda-Kuz*, or the seven capes. The Massyli were the subjects of Masinissa, the Massæsili of Syphax. This latter prince, having invaded the kingdom of Masinissa, the ally of the Romans, in the second Punic war, was conquered and taken prisoner by Masinissa and the Romans, and was carried to Rome by Scipio, to adorn his triumph, where he died in prison, B. C. 202, A. U. C. 552. The Romans confirmed Masinissa in the possession of the kingdom of Syphax. The history of those transactions, with an account of the heroic death of Sophonisba, may be found in the 24th book of Livy. After the death of Masinissa and his son Micipsa the kingdom was divided between his grandsons Hiempsal and Atharbal, who were successively murdered by Jugurtha, and thus Numidia became again united under one sovereign. The Romans having resolved to punish the crimes of Jugurtha, gave occasion to the Jugurthine war, the history of which is written by Sallust. Jugurtha was betrayed by Bocchus, to whom he had fled for refuge, and was carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of Marius, B. C. 106, A. U. C. 648, after which he was starved to death in prison. Numidia was subsequently under the dominion of Juba, who took part with Pompey and his adherents against Cæsar. Juba was conquered in the battle of Thapsus, and Numidia was reduced to a Roman province; but Augustus restored part of it to the son of Juba, who bore his father's name, and also gave him in marriage Cleopatra the daughter of Antony. The capital of Numidia was Cirta, situate on the branch (or fork) of the river Ampsagas, or *Wad-il-Kiber*. It was afterward called Sittianorum Colonia, from a general of the name of Sittius, who greatly assisted Cæsar in the African war, and was rewarded for his services with *this district*. At length it took the name of Con-

stantina, which it still retains. North east of Cirta, on the coast, was Hippo Regius, of which St. Augustine was bishop. It was near the present town of *Bona*. In a bay north west of Hippo was the mountain of Pappua, now *Edoug*, to which Gelimas, the last king of the Vandals, retreated after his defeat by Belisarius, A. D. 534.

Africa Propria, or the province of Africa properly so called, was bounded by Numidia on the west, by the Mediterranean on the north and east, and by Getulia and the extremity of Tripolis on the south. It corresponds to the present state of *Tunis*. Its eastern boundary was formed by a sudden bend of the Mediterranean to the south from Promontorium Hermæum, or *Cape Bon*, to Syrtis Minor, or the *Gulf of Cades*. The first place adjoining to Numidia is the isle of Tabraca, or *Tabarca*, which is mentioned in Juvenal.* Below it, inland, is Vacca, now *Veja*, a city of much note in the Jugurthine war. East of Tabraca is Utica, the capital of the province after the destruction of Carthage, and the last place where the friends of freedom, under the conduct of Cato, opposed Cæsar. Metellus Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey, having been defeated by Cæsar at the battle of Thapsus, Cato, (hence called *Uticensis*) retired to Utica, and, on the appearance of Cæsar's army, stabbed himself in the 59th year of his age, B. C. 46, A. U. C. 708. The river Bagradas, now *Megerda*, flows between Utica and the renowned city of Carthage, where was a citadel named Byrsa, so called from the stratagem used by Dido, who agreed to purchase as much land as she could surround with a bull's hide,† which she cut in-

* ———— Et tales aspice rugas,
Quales umbriferos ubi pandit Tabraca saltus,
In vetula scalpit mater jam simia bucca. Juv. Sat. X, 193.

† Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo. Virg. Æn. I, 361.

to very narrow stripes. It was a colony of Tyrians* called Carthada, or the new city ; by the Greeks called Carchedon, and by the Latins Carthago ; and is immortalized by the Roman poets and historians on account of the three wars which it sustained against the republic. The first war began B. C. 264, A. U. C. 490, and ended B. C. 241, A. U. C. 513, having lasted 23 years. Among the most remarkable events of this war are the capture and cruel death of Regulus the Roman general, the establishment of the Roman marine, and the defeat of the Carthagenians by Lutatius Catulus, off *Ægates Insulæ*, B. C. 242, A. U. C. 512. The second Punic war began in consequence of the siege of Saguntum by Hannibal, B. C. 219, A. U. C. 535, and ended in consequence of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal at the battle of Zama, B. C. 202, A. U. C. 552, having lasted eighteen years. This was memorable for the severest defeats which the Romans ever suffered, especially in the battles of Trebia, Ticinus, Trasymenus, and Cannæ, all gained by Hannibal, who maintained himself in Italy sixteen years. The third Punic war began B. C. 149, A. U. C. 605, and lasted three years, and terminated in the capture and demolition of Carthage by Scipio Africanus Minor, B. C. 145, A. U. C. 609. It was much excited by the elder Cato, who never ended a speech in the senate without these words "delenda est Carthago." It is remarkable for the cruel and oppressive exactions of the Romans, the submission, and at last the desperation of the Carthagenians, and the burning of Carthage, which was 24 miles in circumference. It was afterward rebuilt by Augustus, and became a flourishing city, till it was finally destroyed by the Arabs, under the Kaliphat of Abdel-Melek, toward

* Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
 Carthago, Italiam longe Tiberinaque contra
 Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli ;
 Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
 Posthabita coluisse Samo.

Virg. *Æn.* l. 12.

the end of the seventh century. A little below Carthage was Tunetum, now *Tunis*. Below Hermæum Promontorium is Aspis, or Clypea, now *Aklibea*. Below this place the coast takes the name of Zeugitana. Nearly half-way between Promontorium Hermæum and Syrtis Minor was Hadrumetum, a considerable city in that part of Africa Propria called Byzacium, or Emporiæ, which comprised the fertile country adjacent to Syrtis Minor, and may be considered as the principal granary of Rome.* Below Hadrumetum is Leptis Minor, now *Lemta*; and below it is Thapsus, now *Demsas*, memorable for Cæsar's victory over Metellus Scipio and the remnant of Pompey's party, who escaped from the wreck of Pharsalia. Below Thapsus was Turris Hannibalis, from which Hannibal departed for Asia, when he was banished from Carthage by his factious and ungrateful countrymen. In the interior of Africa, on the Numidian side, are two cities, not far from each other, one called Tagaste, now *Tajelt*, which was the birth-place of St. Augustine, the other Madaurus, the birth-place of Apuleius. Near Madaurus is Sicca, and south east of it, about the centre of the province, is Zama, the scene of the victory obtained by Scipio Africanus the elder over Hannibal, B. C. 202, A. U. C. 552. In the interior of Byzacium was Capsa, now *Cafsa*, in which Jugurtha deposited his treasures. We find from Sallust that it was a very strong city, in the midst of deserts, and very difficult of access. Below it were two lakes, much celebrated in antiquity under the names of Palus Tritonis and Palus Lybia, now *Faro-oun* and *El-Loudeah*. On Palus Tritonis Minerva is said to have first appeared, whence she is called Tritonia. Near Palus Lybia the Gorgons are feigned to have

* Frumenti quantum metit Africa.

Hor. Sat. II, 3, 87.

Quicquid de Lybiis verritur areis.

Hor. Od. I. 1, 16.

had their abodes.* These lakes are in the vicinity of what is now called *Beled-ul-Gerid*, *Biledulgerid*, or the region of grasshoppers. †

Tripolis was bounded by Africa Propria on the west, of which it originally formed a part, by the Mediterranean on the north, by Cyrenaica on the east, and by Phazania, or *Fezzan*, on the south. It still retains its name which it originally received from three cities on the coast, Sabrata, now *Sabart*; Œa, now *Tripoli*, and Leptis Magna, the ruins of which are still called *Labida*. It lies between Syrtis Minor, or *Gulf of Cades*, (so called from the city Tacape, which was at the head of it,) and Syrtis Major, or the *Gulf of Sidra*. The Syrtes were very dangerous to mariners, from the shoals, and quicksands, and whirlpools†. Toward Syrtis Major is the small river Cinyphs, the goats of which are mentioned by Virgil, as proverbially shaggy:‡ it is now called the *Wad-Quaham*. Inland is the town of Gerisa, now *Gherse*, fabled to be petrified, with its inhabitants, which probably arose from some statues of men and animals remaining there, which have been thus misrepresented by the ignorant natives. South of Phazania were the Garamantes, who derived their name anciently from the city of Garama, now *Gharmes*. They were faintly known to the Romans under Augustus, in whose time some claim was made to a triumph over them, on which account they are mentioned by Virgil, *Æn. VI.* 791. At the extremity of Syrtis Major are Philænorum Aræ,

* Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sæva.

Virg. *Æn.* II. 615.

† Syrtis Minor is mentioned by Virgil in his account of the storm which dispersed the fleet of *Æneas*.

Tres [naves] Euris ab alto
In brevia et Syrtes urget, miserabile visu,
Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenæ.

Virg. *Æn.* I. 110.

‡ Nec minus interea barbas incanaque menta
Cinyphii tondent hirci.

Virg. *Georg.* III. 311,

altars erected to mark the boundary between the territories of Carthage and Cyrene, on the spot where two Carthaginian brothers suffered themselves to be buried alive for this purpose. The story may be seen in Sallust. *Bell. Jugurth. C. 79.*

Next to Tripolis is Libya properly so called, which contained the two countries of Cyrenaica and Marmarica, together with a very extensive unknown region in the interior. Cyrenaica is bounded on the west by Tripolis, on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Marmarica, and on the south by the deserts of Libya. The north west part of Cyrenaica was inhabited by the Nasamones, a barbarous people, who lived by the plunder of the vessels shipwrecked in Syrtis Major, and almost destroyed the nation of the Psylli, celebrated in ancient times for the power of charming serpents, and curing their bite by sucking the wound. They are mentioned by Lucan in his description of the serpents which infested the army of Cato during his march between the Syrtes.* The province of Cyrenaica was called Pentapolis, from five principal cities which it contained. Beyond the bending of the coast of Syrtis Major toward the north east is Berenice, or Hesperis, now *Bernic*, where some have placed the garden of the Hesperides. Above Berenice are Barce, or *Barca*, and Ptolemais, now *Tolometa*. The extreme north point of the coast was called Phycus Promontorium, now *Cape Rasat*. East of it was Apollonia, now *Marsa Susa*, or *Sosush*, the port of Cyrene, which was situate a little inland. It was founded by Battus, who led thither a Lacedæmonian colony from Thera, one of the Cyclades, B. C. 630, Ol. 37, 3; and the kingdom was bequeathed to

* Vix miseris serum tanto lassata periclo
 Auxilium fortuna dedit: gens unica terras
 Incolit a sevo serpentum tuta veneno,
 Marmaridæ Psylli: par lingua potentibus herbis,
 Ipse cruor tutus, nullumque admittere virus
 Vel cantu cessante potest, &c. Lucan. IX. 890, &c.

the Romans, B. C. 97, A. U. C. 657, by the last of the Ptolemies, surnamed Apion; and was formed into a province with Crete. Some vestiges of it still remain under the name of *Curin*. East of it, on the coast, is the fifth city, Darnis, now *Derne*.

A place called *Catabathmus Magnus*, now *Akabetossolom*, separated Marmarica from Cyrenaica on the west. It was bounded by Egypt on the east, the Mediterranean on the north, and the Hammonii and Libya Interior on the south. *Parætonium*, now *Al-Baretoun*, was considered as a sort of advanced frontier of Egypt. South of Marmarica, in the sands of the Libyan Desert was a beautiful little spot, or Oasis, as it is called, refreshed by streams and shade, and luxuriant with verdure, in which was the celebrated temple of Jupiter Hammon, said to have been founded by Bacchus, in gratitude to his father Jupiter, who appeared to him in the form of a ram, and showed him a fountain, when he and his army were perishing with thirst. Here was *Fons Solis*, whose waters were said to be cold at noon and hot at night.* Here was the ancient and famous oracle, so difficult and dangerous of access, by reason of the Libyan Deserts, consulted by Alexander the Great, who, by the flattery of the priests, was saluted as the son of Jupiter, and whose head, on some of his medals, bears a ram's horn in token of this descent. The site of this temple, which has been long unknown, appears to have been discovered by an English traveller, Mr. Browne, in the year 1792, in a fertile spot called the Oasis of Siwah, situate in the midst of deserts, five degrees nearly west of Cairo.†

* *Esse apud Ammonis fanum fons luce diurna
Frigidus, at calidus nocturno tempore fertur.*

Lucret. VI. 848.

† Confirmation is given to this discovery by the visit of Mr. Horneman to the same spot, A. D. 1798: and the question seems to be decided in a memoir written by Sir William Young. Horneman appears to have discovered the *Fons Solis*.

Ægypt is bounded on the west by Marmarica and the Deserts of Libya, on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Sinus Arabicus, or Red Sea, and a line drawn in a north east direction from Arsinoe, or *Suez*, to Rhinocorura, or *El-Arish*, which separates it from Arabia, and on the south by *Æthiopia*. It is one of the most ancient countries known, and memorable both in sacred and profane history. **Ægypt** was governed by kings from time immemorial; and the earliest of its kings recorded in Scripture had the name of Pharaoh. It is called in Scripture *Misraim* from its first king, one of the sons of Ham, B. C. 2188. It was conquered by Cambyses, king of Persia, B. C. 525, and was afterward subject to its native kings, and again to the Persians. After the death of Alexander it was refounded into a kingdom by Ptolemy, one of his generals, B. C. 323; and continued long under the government of the Ptolemies. After the battle of Actium and the death of Cleopatra it was reduced by Augustus into a Roman province, B. C. 31, A. U. C. 723. The original natives are called Copts, to distinguish them from the Arabs and Turks.

There are few positions, except on the coast of the Mediterranean and on the banks of the Nile. The annual inundations of the Nile fertilize the adjacent country, and are the source of its abundant productions.

Ægypt is divided into *Ægyptus Inferior*, or Lower *Ægypt*, toward the sea, and *Ægyptus Superior*, or Upper *Ægypt*, more inland, called also the Thebais, from the great city Thebes in this district. Between *Ægyptus Inferior* and *Ægyptus Superior* was a small district called Heptanomis, containing seven nomes, or Prefectures. The whole country was divided into 53 nomes, or prefectures.

Ægyptus Inferior extends along the sea from Sinus Plinthinetes, or *Arabs Gulf*, to Sirbonis Palus, or Sirbonian Bog, and even somewhat beyond it. The city of Alexandria, built by Alexander the

Great, B. C. 332, the capital of *Ægyptus Inferior*, stood on the west side of the Delta, or large triangular island formed by the Nile, which comprised almost the whole of *Ægyptus Inferior*. Here was the famous library, consisting of 700000 volumes which is said, without positive proof, to have been destroyed by the Saracens at the command of the caliph Omar. Before the discovery of the passage round Africa, by the Cape of Good Hope, Alexandria was the mart for all the merchandise between Europe and the East Indies, which was transported thence to Arsinoe, or *Suez*, at the top of the Red Sea, and thence to India. The isle of Pharos, which had a celebrated light-house, was joined to the continent by a dike, or causeway, called from its length, the Heptastadium. On the south east side of the city was lake Mareotis,* now *Mariout*. At the west mouth of the Nile, a little beyond Alexandria, was Canopus,† whence that branch is called the Canopic, now *Maadi*. Near it was a city called Nicopolis, built in commemoration of a victory obtained by Augustus over Antony: but the naval victory of *Aboukir*, gained by Lord Nelson over a French fleet, Aug. 1, 1799, will render the same spot more famous among succeeding generations. The next mouth of the Nile is called Bolbitinum Ostium, where is now *Raschid*, or, as the Europeans call it, *Rosetta*. In the interior of the Delta nearly below Rosetta, was Sais, now *Sa*, anciently the capital of Lower *Ægypt*. The Sebennytic mouth of the Nile was so called from the city Sebennytus, an inland city, now *Semenud*. Next to it was Phatniticum Ostium, one of the principa

* The wine made in its vicinity was celebrated.
Menteinque lymphatam Mareotico

Hor. Od. I. 37, 14.

† Hence Canopus from its vicinity to Alexandria, was called Pellæan.

Nam qua Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem gurgite Nilum.

Virg. Georg. IV, 287.

mouths of the Nile, near the city of Tamiathis, now *Damiata*. The Mendesian mouth was so called from Mendes, now *Ashmur-Tarah*; the Tanitic from Tanis, the Zoan of the scriptures, now *San*. The east branch of the Nile was called the Pelusiotic, from the strong city of Pelusium, now *Tireh*, one of the keys of *Ægypt* at its mouth. East of Pelusium is Mount Casius, and east of it is Palus Sirbonis, or Sirbonian Bog, now called *Sebakel Bardoil*. Here Typhon the murderer of Osiris is fabled to have perished; and here the country being covered with deep moving sands, is called *Al-Giofar*, and has always rendered the approach to *Ægypt* on this side very difficult and dangerous to an invading enemy. North east of Sibonis Palus is Rhinocorura, now *El-Arish*, the remotest eastern limit of *Ægypt* and of Africa. At about an equal distance between Pelusium, the apex of the Delta, and the west branch of Sinus Arabicus, is Heroopolis; which gave to that branch the name of Sinus Heroopolitis. It was the residence of the ancient shepherd kings of *Ægypt*. South west of it the Jews had a city called Onion, and a temple, which continued from the time of Onias (who built and called it after his own name) to that of Vespasian. Onias was nephew to Menelaus, and the rightful successor to the priesthood of Jerusalem; but being rejected by Antiochus Eupator, who made Alcimus high priest, he fled to *Ægypt*, and persuaded Ptolemy Philometor to let him build this temple there, about 173 years B. C. which subsisted 243 years. At the apex of the Delta was Heliopolis, or On, the city of the sun; and a little below it was the *Ægyptian* Babylon, probably built during the time of the Persian power in *Ægypt*: it occupied the site of *Old Cairo*. On the west bank of the Nile, fifteen miles south of the Delta, was the renowned city of Memphis, the ancient metropolis of all *Ægypt*.

Near it are those stupendous works, the Pyra-

mids, the greatest of which is about 481 feet in perpendicular height, and covers eleven acres of ground. It is built of large hewn stones. The Pyramids are thought to have been intended for royal sepulchres; and are of so remote antiquity that their foundation is utterly unknown. There is a room in the greatest pyramid which contains a sarcophagus. Below Memphis is Arsinoe, or Crocodilopolis, now *Feium*, near lake Mœris, at the south end of which was the famous labyrinth, which contained 3000 chambers, 1500 above ground, and as many below, in which the kings and sacred crocodiles were buried. It contained twelve principal halls, built by twelve kings; and its ruins are still magnificent. Another Mœris was a canal now called *Bathen*, running north and south below that already described, and was excavated by human industry, being 900 stadia in length and four stadia in breadth. Below the south end of this latter Mœris is Hermopolis Magna, now *Ashmuneim*, the last city of Heptanomis. In *Ægyptus Superior* was Ptolemais Hermii, anciently a powerful city, now a village called *Girge*. Below it was the great city of Abydos, the palace of Memnon, now a ruin called *Madfune*. West of it was a fertile spot in the midst of the desert, called Oasis Magna, now *El-wah*. On the Nile, below Abydos was Tentyra, now *Dendera*, a city at variance with Ombos, the former killing, the latter worshipping the crocodile. A horrible instance of religious fury, which happened in consequence of this quarrel, is the subject of the 15th satire of Juvenal. Opposite to Tentyra, on the other side of the Nile, is Coptos, now *Kypt*, from which a road was made by Ptolemy Philadelphus 258 miles in length, across the desert to the port of Berenice on Sinus Arabicus, by means of which the merchandise of India was transported to the Nile. Below Coptos was the magnificent city of Thebes, called by the Greeks Diospolis, from the worship of Jupiter there, and

distinguished by the epithet of Hecatompylos, or the hundred-gated, from the city of Thebes in Bœotia, which had seven gates. The ruins of Thebes occupy a space of 27 miles in circumference, on either side of the Nile, containing several villages, the chief of which is *Luxor*.

That part on the west side of the Nile, which was called Memnonium, now *Habon*, contains many stupendous monuments. In the adjacent Lybian mountains are hewn sepulchres of the *Ægyptian* kings. Near Thebes was the celebrated statue of Memnon, which was fabulously said to utter a sound when struck by the first rays of the sun. It is broken, and is covered with the names of illustrious ancient writers, monarchs, and generals, who have thus recorded, with their own hands, their attestations to the fact of their having heard the sound.* It was brought to London in the year 1813. Some idea of the magnitude of this ancient city may be obtained from the account given by Herodotus, who says that it could send out from each of its hundred gates 20000 footmen and 200 chariots to oppose an enemy.† It was ruined by Cambyses the Persian. Below Thebes is Ombos, and below it was Syene, now *Assouan*, the extreme town of Upper *Ægypt*, where was a well, the bottom of which, at the time of the summer solstice, was illuminated, the sun being then vertical to it. Juvenal was sent into honourable exile to this place. Near it is Mons Basanites, or mountain of touchstone, from which the *Ægyptians* used to make ornamental vases and household utensils. Opposite to Syene, on Sinus Arabicus, was Berenice. At the extreme point of Sinus Heroopolitis was Arsinoe, to which Cleopatra gave her own name.

* Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ
Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis.

Juv. Sat. XV. 5

† See also Homer. *Iliad*. IX, 383.

"The whole number of infantry would be two millions and of chariots 20000. What must have been the whole population of the city? We cannot believe many of the absurd stories of the ancients."

It is now *Suez*. Midway, on the coast, between *Arsinoe* and *Berenice*, (which was so called from the names of two of the queens of *Ægypt*), is *Myoshor-mus*. About a mile south of *Syene* were the smaller cataracts of the Nile; the greater cataracts were more to the south, in *Æthiopia*.*

The natives of the south parts of the Red Sea were called *Troglodytæ*, and inhabited caves in the earth. On this coast was *Adulis*, now *Arkiko*, and westward the city of *Auxume*, now *Luxum*; in *Abyssinia*. North westward, on the west or true branch of the Nile was *Meroe*. The river *Astapus*, now *Abawi*, which flows through *Nubia* to a place called *Coloe Palus*, now *Bahr Dembea*, was known to the ancients, and is the east branch of the Nile; the real Nile, or *Bahr el Abiad*, flows far to the south west of this, and its sources are still unknown, but are supposed to be in a chain of mountains called the Mountains of the Moon, south of the *Nubæ Memnonæ*. Under the names of *Zingis* and *Azania* the ancients seem to have known the coasts of *Zanguebar* and *Ajan*. The *Ophir* of Solomon has been thought to be the modern *Sofala*. The *Garamantes* have been already mentioned. The *Nigritæ* inhabited *Negroland*, or *Nigritia*, and the *Hesperii Æthiopes* occupied *Guinea*.

On the west coast of the Atlantic *Fortunatæ Insulæ*, or the *Canary Islands*, were known to the ancients, and were thought to be the residence of the blessed after death.† Below them were *Hesperidum Insulæ*, which are either the *Cape Verde Islands*, or, if these be thought too far from the coast,

* "According to the accounts of modern travellers the less cataracts are only ascades."

† Ereptum Stygis fluctibus Æacum
Virtus, et favor, et lingua potentium
Vatum, divitibus consecrat insulis.

Hor. Od. IV. 8, 25.

————— Arva, beata
Petamus arva, divites et insulas.
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quot annis
Et imputata floret usque vinea.

Hor. Epod. XVI. 41.

possibly some isles called the *Bissagos*, lying a little above *Sierra Leone*. Here were the famous garden of the *Hesperides* and the golden apples: the attainment of the apples was one of the labours of *Hercules*, who carried them off, having slain the watchful dragon which guarded them.



NOTE.

“It was neither convenient nor necessary to annex maps of ancient geography to this work, for maps on a sufficiently large scale could not be easily attached to a volume of this size, and maps of ancient geography are accessible to students, as the smaller Atlas of D’Anville’s Ancient Geography, the maps of Scott’s Bible, the maps of Gibbon’s Roman Empire, and in the different Encyclopedias. Wilkinson’s Ancient Atlas, and D’Anville’s larger Atlas, are the best, but are too expensive for the purchase of students.”

THE END.